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12 June 1984

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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12 June 1984

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GRAIN GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE UNION FORMING

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 16

[Text] Over 60 grain growers primary societies are in the process of forming a central co-operative union, the co-operative ministry permanent secretary, Mr Archibald Githinji, has announced. The directive to form a giant grain growers co-operative union was given by President Daniel arap Moi a few months ago. Githinji said the ministry had taken the president's directive seriously and rules had been made. He added that by the end of this month the intended union will have been registered. He said that as soon as the union is registered, farmers will be advised to start channeling their produce through the union. He also said his officers were busy studying the by-laws and making changes where necessary.

Meanwhile the Central Co-operative Council of the Czechoslovak socialist Republic and the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives have agreed in the interest of intensifying friendly relations in the co-operative movement of the two countries to develop mutual collaboration in several important fields.

This was confirmed yesterday when the director of the Co-operative Bank of Kenya and also the Chairman of the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives Limited, Mr Tom Kingasia and the President of the Slovak Union of Producer Co-operatives signed an agreement at the Co-operative Bank in Nairobi.

The essence of the agreement consisted of co-operation in training of co-operatives personnel, exchange of delegates, exchange of publications of the two countries, commercial co-operation including the initiation and promotion of inter-co-operative trade between the movements of the two countries, technical exchanges as well as preparation and initiation of industrial ventures and consultancy services.

The agreement covers the period from 1984 to 1986.

The Kenya delegation consisted of Mr Kingasia who chaired the meeting and the chairman of the Co-operative Bank, Mr H. Muli, the general manager of the Kenya National Federation of Co-operatives Limited (KNFC), Mr J.K. Kimbui and the vice-chairman of the KNFC, Mr Peter Gitonga. The Czechoslovak delegation was led by the President of Central Co-operative Council of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, Mr Jindrich Zahradnik and consisted of the Czechoslovak Ambassador to Kenya Mr Milan Dudas.--KNA

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES SUCCESSFUL FINANCIALLY

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 3

[Text] Co-operative societies in Embu district last year realised a turnover of over 164 million shillings as compared to 135 million shillings in 1982, said the district co-operative officer, Mr I.F. Obony.

In his annual report for 1983, Obony said that coffee societies led with a turnover of over 136 million shillings. He pointed out that coffee co-operative societies were dominating the economy of Embu district especially in the agriculturally rich upper zone.

He said coffee cherry production in 1983 was 20,804,615 kilograms as compared to 23,273,961 kilograms in 1982 and attributed the drop to the sale of coffee cherry by members to private coffee factory owners. He called for an end to the practice.

Obony went on to say that coffee societies earned more last year than the previous year because of the improved prices of coffee cherry per kilogram.

The unproductive lower zone in the district, he said, had weak multi-produce societies which were being aided through some World Bank credit projects. Other donors were the Farm Input Supply Scheme (FISS) and the Foster Parents Plan International.

Saying that the management of the societies in the district was improving, Obony singled out Central Ngandori Farmers Co-operative society as the best managed coffee society. He pointed out that Nthawa Evuvori was the strongest society in the lower zone of the district specialising in tobacco production.  
KNA

CSO: 3400/994

## CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY EXPERIENCING LOW

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 May 84 p 16

[Article by Richard Keya]

[Text]

THE construction industry is experiencing difficulties because of low level of activities, but the prospects are good, according to the national construction corporation's contracts officer, Mr. Y. K. A. Chanzu.

Reacting to a letter appearing in *the Kenya Times* last week, he said the corporation had handled projects of more than shs. 1 billion since it was started in 1972.

The corporation had also issued loans amounting to shs. 200 million to assist indigenous contractors by providing credit facilities, advisory services and training.

Chanzu said that in 1982, the majority of indigenous contractors had graduated to a level of producing projects up to shs. 12 million on their own which increased their work load yet they were not being awarded the contracts.

Categorisation of contractors was based on experience, performance and capability of individual contractors, he said. The ministry of works, housing and physical planning had categorised them from "A" to "H". Contractors without well trained staff nor-

mally were awarded from the lowest — "group H."

Mr. Chanzu said agreements on loans facilities were irrevocable between contractor and client once awarded. The corporation did not have any powers to terminate any contract unless it was its own project.

Although the country was currently experiencing a serious recession, which had affected most industries, the construction industry was far from such troubles, he said.

Chanzu added that the industry had "gleam of hope" ahead especially with the full implementation of the district focus for rural development.

The statement said: "Although the corporation procures projects mainly through tendering, this has not been the practice throughout. In the earlier days of inception of this corporation, jobs were mostly awarded on the basis of negotiation by client ministries through the ministry of works.

"In line with standard practice, the policies of the corporation are formulated by the board of directors in consultation with the government."

COTU WANTS PRICE FREEZE

Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 2 May 84 pp 1, 22

[Article by Enos Nyagah and Emman Omari]

[Text]

THE government was yesterday asked to freeze prices of all essential commodities for the rest of this year.

In a Labour Day speech, the secretary-general of the Central Organisation of Trade Unions (COTU), Mr. Justus Mulei, said mini-budgets had become the order of the day.

"Cotu appeals to Your Excellency (President Moi) to freeze essential commodity prices for the remainder of 1984 and to support our request for a fair and equitable wage increment in 1984."

He added: "This will enhance the workers' productivity to meet the challenge" to make the export year (1984) a success.

Cotu chairman Phillip Mwangi said the organisation would approach the government with a view to preparing new wage increases.

He said the government should draw up standard housing plans for workers. For 20 years, there has been

inconsistency in the treatment of workers' demands as compared to the employers' demands for commodity price increases.

Earlier Mulei said Cotu was looking forward to the immediate implementation of a paid study leave as directed by President Moi during the official opening of the Tom Mboya Labour College early last year.

He asked the government to speed up the implementation of a decision concerning allowance to payment of house allowance to married women in the civil service. "As there was no problem in the private sector on such allowances, I regret that married women in the civil service have suffered unduly," he added.

Mulei requested the National Co-operative Housing Union (NACHU) to be allowed to borrow funds from National Social Security Fund (NSSF) on long term basis. "We seek your assistance to allow NACHU to borrow NSSF funds on a

long term basis like other financial institutions and that your government allocate NACHU land in rural/urban areas for the construction of low income co-operative housing for wananchi."

While housing remains a problem, he said, escalating house rents intimidate workers every day. "every morning you are greeted by a new rent increase from the greedy landlords."

Following the increased workload of the Industrial Court, Cotu requested the government to expand the industrial judiciary to the provinces. This will enable the Industrial Court to speed up the hearing of cases which often take too long.

On Cotu performances, Mulei said the Tom Mboya Labour College had conducted 17 seminars for 336 trade unionists. Cotu had also provided basic education programme for 3,000 workers in the last three years. Each year Cotu spent over shs. 3 million on its educational programmes.



## BRIEFS

GRAIN CO-OP IN KAKAMEGA--Farmers in Kakamega district have formed a Grains Growers Farmers Co-operative Society with an effort to make the area self-sufficient in food production. The formation of the society follows the directive by President Moi a few months ago that grain growers form a giant national co-operative union. At a farmers' meeting at the Kenya Industrial Estates in Kakamega town on Wednesday, farmers' representatives from all over the district resolved that the society would be part and parcel of the national grain growers farmers co-operative union. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 5 May 84 p 10]

BORDER RESIDENTS NEED PERMITS--Dar es Salaam, Thursday--People residing along the Tanzania-Kenya border will be issued with special permits to facilitate their easy entry into either side of the common border, the principal secretary in the ministry of home affairs, Mr E. Mallamia, disclosed here today. He said the permits, whose format was currently being worked out, will be acceptable to the governments of both countries. He explained that the decision to issue special permits to residents along the border was intended to facilitate easy communication between the two governments on the movement of people across the common border. Earlier this year, Tanzania and Kenya agreed at a meeting in Mombasa, Kenya, to institute tighter security measures. A series of meetings aimed at reactivating the relations between the two East African countries have in recent months been held following the reopening of the border in November last year after a seven-year closure. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 4 May 84 p 22]

TRADE PACT WITH YUGOSLAVIA--Kenya and Yugoslavia recently signed a trade pact whose value will be \$5 million a year. A recent meeting of the Yugoslav-Kenyan joint committee in Nairobi resulted in the formulation of a 'balanced trade agreement' which will allow trade without the use of hard currencies with the aim of reducing inequalities in the balance of trade. The National Bank of Kenya, the Yugoslav LBZB Bank and the Kenya National Trading Corporation have worked out a scheme for accounting guarantees for transactions between the two parties. Kenya is keen to diversify its pattern of trade with Yugoslavia and, during its visit to Kenya in January, a Yugoslav delegation of manufacturers examined the viability of several proposed joint ventures with Kenyan producers. Among them was a proposal for a project to grow cassava for export to Yugoslavia, the joint management of a fishing venture and the establishment of a tannery. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 4]

PYRETHRUM BOARD TO PAY--Pyrethrum farmers will be paid shs 21 million this week for the crop delivered to the Pyrethrum Board of Kenya in September, October and November last year. This was announced yesterday by board chairman Ombese Makone when he paid a courtesy call on Nvanza provincial commissioner Mr Francis Cherogony at Kisumu. He said that pyrethrum export sales continued to expand at an encouraging pace due to the good political climate and stability created by President Moi which are essential in reassuring overseas buyers. He said that the board will pay other outstanding moneys within this month. Makone urged pyrethrum farmers throughout the country to expand their production, saying that the board had signed a two-year contract to supply pyrethrum to the United States of America. Kenya controls 80 percent of world pyrethrum production with America as the leading buyer, he said. He told Cherogony that he will soon be going to Europe and America on sales promotion of pyrethrum and hoped to sign new contracts.--KNA [Excerpts] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 3 May 84 p 3]

CREDIT FROM PAKISTAN--The Pakistani government has extended a line of credit worth shs 100 million to Kenya to facilitate in the importation of machinery and industrial equipment. This was disclosed by the head of Pakistan trade mission which is currently visiting Kenya, Brig Muhamed Salim, when he was touring Jamburi Park Showground where the Pakistan government intends to exhibit wares. Salim, who is also the director of Pakistan Steel Mills, Ltd, said he and his delegation had confirmed that they will take part in the show. The mission is in Kenya at the invitation of the ministry of commerce and industry in return to a visit paid by minister Andrew Omanga to Pakistan recently. The team was welcomed at the Jamburi Park by the Nairobi show chairman, Mr P.G. Muriithi and other members of the show committee. Muriithi welcomed the Pakistan government decision to resume exhibiting in the Nairobi International Show since they closed their stand in 1975. [Text] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 1 May 84 p 16]

CHURCH WON'T RUN SCHOOLS--The Archbishop of the Church of the Province of Kenya, The Most Reverend Manasses Kuria, yesterday said the church would not take over the running of missionary schools as has been the case in the past. "We do not have the money," he told a congregation at Embakasi village. Contrary to what some people have been saying, it is only proper that the government should run all schools. They have the money and we are the tax payers. [Excerpt] [Nairobi THE KENYA TIMES in English 7 May 84 p 3]

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NATIONAL BUDGET'S IMPACT ON INVESTMENT REPORTED

Message for Investors

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 3

[Article by David Ross]

[Text]

**MR BAS KARDOL** has a message for investors — have another look at the last Budget, it's tougher than you think.

Mr Kardol is the executive chairman of the C G Smith group, rated as the fourth-largest industrial concern in South Africa by the Financial Mail.

He believes neither the business nor the investment community has taken sufficient notice of taxation changes proposed in the Budget by the Minister of Finance, Mr Owen Horwood.

The proposed changes involve four main elements:

- An increase in the corporate tax rate from 46,2% to 50%;
- The removal of life adjustments from stock valuations as a tax allowance;
- The longer phasing of tax allowances on fresh investments;
- The effective increase in provisional tax payments, which must now be within 10% of actual tax liability.

Mr Kardol calculates that in a normal year, if all these provisions are implemented, they will reduce earnings by 32c. That is about 12% of last reported annual earnings.

Other elements of Government policy are also of concern to Mr Kardol, including the replacement of protection for imports with tariff scales.

"Overall," he says, "SA industry, and SA investors, too, are going to have to get used to lower rates of return than they have enjoyed in the past."

The implication for stock market prices is, of course, that, either higher PE ratios will have to be accepted or that share prices will have to fall.

Mr Horwood, in announcing his Budget, suggested the new life provision might bring in R30m in additional tax in the first year.

Mr Kardol says that from the C G Smith group alone about R10m may accrue.

"I find it very difficult to understand how the Minister arrived at his estimate."

In the six months to March, the Budget proposals that already apply have cost C G Smith R12m in taxed profits. Had the tax increase and the life allowance withdrawal not featured in the Budget, C G Smith's interim earnings would have been 15% better at 127c.

In fact they were 116c — a 5% improvement.

That, of course, is a decline in real terms.

For manufacturing companies which have to carry large stocks over long periods of time, Mr Kardol believes the life tax allowance withdrawal is a very serious problem. He sees no sign that inflation rates will fall, at least not in the short term.

"The lifo allowance for such companies was not a tax wangle. It simply allowed them to receive some compensation for the effects of inflation."

He says companies, whether they publish the results or not, must keep some form of current-cost accounts, at least for internal use.

The minimum he believes necessary to allow managers to know what is going on will include lifo figures, and market- or value-related rents for properties.

Although he does not believe that full sets of current-cost account figures, such as have

been required in the UK, should be introduced as a requirement in South Africa, he does agree that historic-cost figures are becoming less meaningful as high inflation rates continue.

He fears that over the longer term South African investors will find their rates of return on investment falling towards those of mature overseas economies.

"And this is despite the fact that South Africa is, in part at least, a Third World economy.

"I sincerely hope these 1984 Budget proposals do not become a reality in their present form."

### Impact of Budget

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 3

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

H&T by tax, C G Smith, the investment management company in the Barlow group with significant holdings in eight major listed companies, produced equity-accounted earnings of 116c a share for the six months to March, compared with 110c at last year's halfway mark.

An unchanged interim of 50c a share has been declared.

With all the changes that have taken place in the company's holdings and subsidiaries during the past year, the only really comparable numbers are the earnings a share and the dividend. But the following details are published, more for the record than for information.

Group income after tax, and after making lifo adjustments, was R113,4m, 25% higher than last year's R90,7m but the net attributable profit of R54,1m showed only a 5% improvement.

This was the result of a sharply higher payout to minorities — R59,3m against R39,2m — and a very much heavier tax bill. Including

the new tax rates, the tax payout jumped from R59,4m to R77,4m.

Turnover went up by 23% from R1,979bn to R2,426bn resulting in a 31% increase in income on a lifo basis of R225,5m, before interest costing R30,2m (R22,1m) and tax.

Total assets have gone up from R1,414bn to R1,842bn with the share of minorities at R739,3m compared with the previous year's R465,3m. Fixed assets are R336,1m higher at R1,349bn.

**COMMENT—** These results illustrated the impact of the last Budget on company profits. Had the tax rate and the withdrawal of the lifo allowances not figured in the Minister of Finance's proposals, C G Smith's earnings would have been 125c a share instead of the reported 116c.

With a net asset value of 1 619c, the market price is 2 650c, giving a yield of 4,8%. The earnings yield is 9,9%.

COUNTRY'S HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS DEPLORED

'Short-Term' Detentions Increase

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 May 84 p 12

[Article by Carolyn Dempster]

[Text]

A total of 123 people have been detained in South Africa and the homelands this year.

This is nearly double the figure for the first three months of 1983, yet the detentions have received less coverage and have elicited less of a public outcry because most of the detainees have been held for 48 hours or less.

The increase in "short-term" detentions has been labelled a change of strategy rather than a change of heart on the part of the State by the Detainees' Parents Support Committee — one of the bodies monitoring the pulse of civil rights and application of security legislation in South Africa.

Instead of incarcerating detainees for indeterminate periods, as the Security Police have been prone to do, thereby attracting international attention, the duration and nature of recent detentions points to an effort on the part of the State to achieve a dual objective:

**BETTER IMAGE**

- To apply security legislation where they feel it is necessary.

- To project a better image.

It is also significant to note that of those detained during the course of the last three months, so far only one person has been charged and convicted. Nineteen others are awaiting trial, but close on 60 percent of 1984 detainees have been released without charge.

Another facet of recent detentions which has caused considerable confusion and which blurs analysis of detention statistics, is the use by Security Police of section 50 of the Criminal Procedure Act.

This section allows police to apprehend and hold a person for 48 hours before bringing him before court. In the past the provision was applied primarily to police suspects in the course of routine criminal investigations, but over the past 18 months suspected political offenders have

also been held under this Act.

A disturbing facet of the use of section 50 is that detainees are not protected for purposes of interrogation under the Police Code governing the handling of detainees, but they do have the right of access to a lawyer.

Mr Paris Molifi Malatji (23) died within 48 hours of being taken into police custody under section 50 last July. A bullet fired at point-blank range into his skull during interrogation killed him.

Strictly speaking Mr Malatji was not a detainee, therefore not protected by the code of directions regulating the interrogation of detainees. But under section 50 he had the right of access to a lawyer.

At the time of his arrest, his parents were unable to find out either where he was being held, or under what law, so they were unable to obtain a lawyer to see their son during the fatal 48-hour period of interrogation. It remains a question whether Mr Malatji

was informed of his right of access to a lawyer.

Mr Malatji will not go down in Government records as a death in detention.

Neither will the death of Mr Samuel Mugivhela Tshikhudo in Venda on January 20 this year be recorded as an official death in detention in South Africa — because Mr Tshikhudo was being held under the Venda Terrorism Act at the time of his death. The inquest has not yet been held, but a post mortem report determined that medical neglect during detention was found to be one cause of death.

The endeavour by the State to separate the effects of the application of security measures in the homelands and in South Africa has been amply demonstrated by Minister of Law and Order Mr Louis le Grange in parliamentary report-backs.

The figures provided by Mr le Grange on detentions, deaths in detention and bannings exclude the "independent homelands". In response to questions by Mrs Helen Suzman of the Progressive Federal Party in the House of Assembly last month, Mr le Grange reported that 38 people had been detained under section 50 of the Internal Security Act in 1983, and five people were being detained under section 30(1) of the Act at the end of the year. He earlier reported to Parliament that 149 people had been detained under section 29 of the Act during 1983.

Because the figures exclude the independent homelands, the combined total falls far short of the substantial figure of 453 detentions collated by the South African Institute of Race Relations for South Africa, the independent states and homelands in 1983.

As a result, overseas agencies are often misled as to the full extent of detention without trial in South Africa.

Detentions in the Transkei, Ciskei, Venda and Bophuthatswana rose from 83 in 1982 to 215 last year, an increase of 159 percent. By far the greatest offender to date has been the Ciskei. In an attack on the Nationalist Government's culpability in this regard, Mrs Suzman said it would be considered a major indictment of the Government that it had subjected millions of blacks in the Ciskei to the mercies of a vicious tyrant.

"Detentions can bring no peace to a hopelessly overcrowded, poverty-stricken area into which more and more people are being pushed as a result of black spot removal and the abolition of the farm labour tenant system," she stated.

Altogether 54 people are currently in detention. Of these, 29 have been held for a period of up to three months, 24 for four to six months, and one, Abel Dube, has been incarcerated for two years without trial.

★ ★ ★

There has been no increase in the number of

banning orders issued, with the result that the number of banned persons — 12 — is lower now than in decades.

The ban on gatherings was renewed by the Minister of Law and Order on March 30. All gatherings throughout South Africa, except those of a sporting nature, those taking place inside a building, or those expressly authorised by either the Minister or a magistrate, have been prohibited with effect from April 1.







The ramifications of this virtual blanket ban on outdoor gatherings has had serious implications for trade unionists.

With the promulgation of the Trespass Act last year, striking workers may be prosecuted for trespassing if the management of a company decides they have "dismissed themselves" for going on strike, thereby breaking their contracts.

The use of the Trespass Act, together with the ban on gatherings, was put into effect when 176 Brits workers were arrested in April this year and charged with trespassing. Previously, police interference in labour matters came under heavy fire from opposition politicians and trade unions, but with these two provisions, action taken by police against workers can be legally justified.

★ ★ ★

Following student unrest in the magisterial district of Cradock, all political gatherings there have been banned.

1984 (Jan-April) FATE OF DETAINEES		Total: 123
Released without charge:		
(a) Within 48 hours		46
(b) After longer period		24
Charged and convicted		1
Charged and acquitted		2
Charged, awaiting trial		19
Died in detention		—
Still in detention		31

### 'Draconian Security Legislation'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 10 May 84 p 12

[Article by A.S. Mathews, School of Law, University of Natal]

[Text]

In an article on "Legislation and Civil Liberties" in the most recent issue of Optima magazine, Professor Mathews calls for a more extensive reform of security laws than envisioned by the Rabie Commission, "in order to turn opposition in the direction of negotiation and away from violence".

Reviewing the denial of basic civil liberties such as freedom of expression, freedom of movement and association and the right of public assembly to South Africans under the current system of security legislation, Professor Mathews states: "Liberties in South Africa have been put under licence, and the licensing authority is the Government itself, which has virtually unfettered power."

### CHALLENGE

He goes on to point out that the security laws are not limited in their scope and application to subversives in the true sense, but "consist of draconian security crimes which are so broad that all effective forms of challenge to the status quo may be heavily punished."

"The criteria for banning and detention are so broad and unspecific that its victims are frequently opponents of the Government, rather than terrorists and saboteurs. The banning of the Rev Beyers Naude (of the Christian Institute), of the Defence and Aid Fund and of newspapers such as The World, were essentially restrictive actions and punishments for protest politics, not for subversive activities."

In an attempt to show how the imposition of draconian security legislation in South Africa has become a threat to the goal which it is designed to achieve: the attainment of order and stability in society, Professor Mathews draws on the examples of Northern Ireland and Israel which in his view have "comparable security problems" to South Africa.

"The security crisis in Northern Ireland is infinitely worse than our own (2 000 deaths attributable to terrorist activities since 1972), yet detention is limited to a maximum of seven days and may be used only for the interrogation of terrorism suspects. Moreover, detention is subject to strict monitoring to ensure that there is no maltreatment of detainees."

In Israel, which has both an internal and external security threat "of daunting proportions", a Supreme Court judge has to confirm every detention within 48 hours of the person being held and the ordinary courts have access to details of the case, in addition to the right to set aside the case if unsatisfied.

In South Africa, neither of these protective provisions exist, and detainees do not have access to the courts to plead their case, nor do the courts have access to detainees.

Mr Abel Dube is one such victim of current security legislation. He has been languishing in preventive detention for the past two years under section 28 of the Internal Se-

curity Act without ever having made an appearance in a court of law. The reasons for his detention lie within the discretion of the Minister of Law and Order.

Professor Mathews states that in both Northern Ireland and Israel, drastic security laws have been repealed or modified, "partly because the recognition that harsh laws have been found to have the capacity for generating disorder: for producing the very response they were designed to avoid".

#### IMPLICATIONS

The implications in this for South Africa are twofold:

- The denial of basic human rights through the

policy of apartheid and those subject to it are a major source of conflict in South Africa.

- In a situation of social injustice, the application of harsh laws to curb dissent tends to be counter-productive and to drive opposition towards increasingly violent strategies.

"Negotiation politics will not replace strategies of conflict and violence unless the leadership of opposition groups is allowed to emerge without the fear of jail, banning, or even death for peaceful activities.

"Otherwise we shall continue to construct a law-and-order tinder box which will eventually bring us to a Northern Ireland situation."



REPORTAGE ON FOUNDING OF AFRIKANER VOLKSWAG

Leap Backward

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 84 p 11

[Article by David Braun: "The Afrikaner Volkswag--Home for a Diehard Minority"]

[Text]

Few events have spotlighted the loneliness, bitterness and frustration of the Afrikaner right as has the official launching of its new cultural organisation.

The official founding of the Afrikaner Volkswag took place in the Skilpad hall in Pretoria on Friday night and Saturday morning. More than 7 000 men, women and children, some from as far as the western Cape, packed the hall to become founder members of what they hoped would be a solid front of all the forces to the right of the National Party.

Their hope is, in the words of Herstigte Nasionale Party leader Mr Jaap Marais, that the AV will be the flashpoint of Afrikaner history. The launch of the cultural organisation will, they hope, spur the Afrikaner to rise and sweep away the liberalism which threatens the nation's survival.

It was in this spirit that the launch ceremonies were so carefully stage-managed to provide the maximum psychological impact of glorious struggle, of strength in unity and of security in a just cause.

Much use was made of processions, stirring folk songs, flags, slogans, table-thumping and, of course, the youth, represented by the youngsters who carried a torch through the throngs and ceremoniously lit an eternal flame to the deafening singing of the national anthem.

Emotions flared when the spiritual father of the movement, Professor Carel Boshoff, a former Broederbond chief, stepped under the glaring television lights to make the opening address.

His resumé of the Afrikaner's cultural struggle was punctuated by standing ovations. The roar of the crowd, he shouted, was the voice of a nation rising. It was a song which could not be smothered, he said.

The essence of Professor Boshoff's speech was that "white" South Africa had become a myth. The white man had become an insignificant minority in his own country. Afrikaners were losing the land they thought was theirs.

Professor Boshoff stressed that the AV was not a political organisation and that it would leave politics to those who were quite capable in that field. But from the time he took his seat after that opening address the AV took on a decidedly political hue.

#### SPEAKERS

The main speakers were political leaders: Mr Marais, Dr Andries Treurnicht of the Conservative Party, and Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging.

Mr Marais spoke of war. A nation could progress only when it was in competition and struggle with other nations, he said.

The Afrikaner was in a crisis. His history had been one of war. If he rejected his history he would not survive in Africa. History was not made by those who compromised, he said.

Dr Treurnicht said the AV wanted to be characterised by its respect for others, its decency and responsibility. But it also wanted that respect from others, he said.

God did not want His people to return to Babel, he told the meeting.

Mr Terre'Blanche made his speech surrounded by black-uniformed bodyguards sporting the red, white and black AWB insignia. It was emotional and stirred up the people, particularly when he referred to the traitors, "Joiners" and "Hensoppers" in Afrikaner ranks.

A woman from the Kappie Kommando called on the AV to fight with a sword in one hand and a trowel in the other. "Get rid of the 'Hensoppers' and 'Joiners' and we women will honour you," she said.

The "Hensoppers", traitors and "Joiners" are the liberal Afrikaners who would rather make peace than fight for Afrikaner survival. From numerous speeches, comments and interjections it was clear that these were labels for the National Party and its supporting organisations.

The National Party and "other liberal" whites comprised only part of the beast at Afrikanerdom's door, members heard. Another of its elements was the media ("Opinion Mafia" in the words of one member, "newspaper criminals" in those of another). Others were foreign powers and big business (geldmag).

The Press was singled out for particularly sinister treatment by the motion, adopted with a standing ovation, calling for a dossier to be compiled of every journalist who was writing against Afrikanerdom. Such a dossier would be kept for the day of reckoning, it was promised.

But stripped of all the easy talk about war, blood, retribution and forcing the nation back on to the road of its glorious past, the AV should not frighten anyone.

Its leap back to the last century to look for a solution to the problems of today spoke of a diehard minority unable to move with the main body of Afrikanerdom. The procession of yesterday's heroes included bitter and frustrated politicians who have spent years in the cold.

The calls for a return to segregated universities and orthodox separate development revealed a frightened people unable or unwilling to understand the pressures for change.

The irony of the AV is that its extremist approach will divide Afrikaners even more and the National Party stands to gain by frightened moderates who rush to distance themselves from the far right.

But perhaps the real significance of the AV launch was summed up by Professor Boshoff himself, when, after a particularly emotional and rousing speech by Mr Terre'Blanche, he said: "What a rich variety of Afrikaners we have."

(Report by D Braun, 47 Sauer Street, Johannesburg)



Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 10

[Editorial: "Treurnicht Approves?"]

[Text]

**T**HE Afrikaner Volkswag is a product of the division among Afrikaners and reflects that division. Yet the fact of its creation is something of concern to all South Africans.

It cannot be otherwise. Especially not when television has brought us the chilling sight of men in crypto-uniform, one of them with a gun in his belt, and displaying in company with others in the audience a version of that crooked cross which, to civilised people throughout the world, has become the hallmark of infamy and of human behaviour at its most debased.

When the leader of the local, modern-day variant of that evil spews racial hatred — even ending off with a practised imitative gesture of the Fuhrer's salute — then it is time to examine the support he enjoys.

On the face of it, this is the lunatic fringe of our country, the same sort of tiny element of unstable, dissatisfied people who exist in any society. Yes, they need to be watched, lest their poison seeps out and lest their frustration leads them into wreaking violence. But, normally, they could otherwise safely be ignored.

Their presence in the Volkswag is different, however. Some of those who shared the hall and stage with them — such as Mr Jaap Marais and his HNP followers — have previously, through their racial utterances, put themselves into the same camp of discards and outcasts.

But to have such a pillar of Afrikanerdom as Professor Carel Boshoff — until not so long ago,

remember, the chairman of the Broederbond — is cause for some shock. Of course his rightwing views have been known, and so too his adherence to the sterile outlook of his late father-in-law, Dr H F Verwoerd. But it is a long jump even from this relic of the past to public consorting with those who ape Nazis.

And with him, none other than Dr Andries Treurnicht, also with Broederbond credentials, once a leader of the dominant Afrikaner church, and today a leader of a recognised political party with a number of seats in Parliament. Usually, Dr Treurnicht is careful with his pronouncements: he speaks with an urbane tongue, projecting his concern for Afrikaner survival rather than venting racial gibes.

But there he was in Pretoria over the weekend, a partner to the extremist goings-on. Does Dr Treurnicht subscribe to those racial rantings? His statement in Parliament yesterday was so equivocal that his real attitude remains unknown.

Yet his presence, together with that of Prof Boshoff, lends a degree of spurious respectability to what would otherwise be seen as merely a bunch of rather tatty bigots.

South Africans are entitled to know from the leader of the Conservative Party whether he has indeed committed himself to racial hatred. If not, why hasn't he dissociated himself in unmistakable terms from the repulsiveness of the Volkswag's founding meeting?

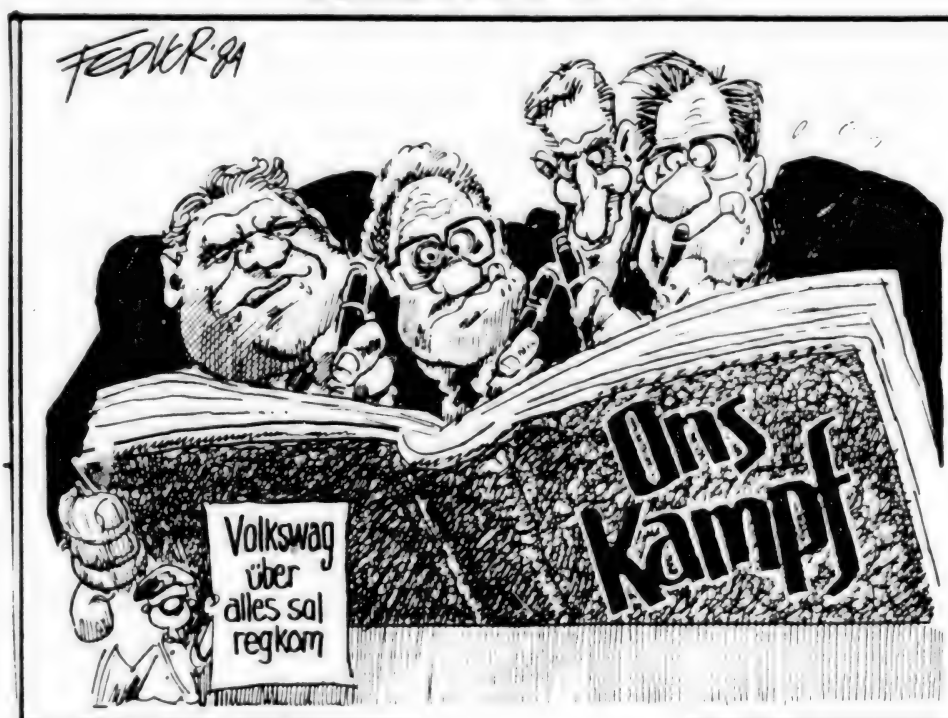


'Volkswag Uber Alles'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 84 p 10

[Text]

# COMMENT AND OPINION



Our  
War

Volkswag will prevail over all [use of "regkom" also implies Volkswag will be most "rightest"]

## Theological War

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 84 p 10

[Article by Allister Sparks in the "My View" column: "The Civil War Over Theology"]

[Text]

More and more the conflict between white and black nationalisms is taking on the dimensions of a theological civil war. If ever it becomes a full-scale war then the troops of both sides will march to the strains of "Onward Christian Soldiers".

This was brought home to me once again on Friday night as I sat in Pretoria's Skilpadsaal listening to the thunderous theological rhetoric with which the Afrikaner Volkswag was launched, with three dominees among the principal performers — Professor Carel Boshoff, Dr Andries Treurnicht and Ds Mostert van den Berg.

Only a few weeks before I had listened to equally powerful sermons delivered in Cape Town by Bishop Desmond Tutu and Dr Allan Boesak to the delegates to the Second Carnegie Conference on Poverty.

Here are two viewpoints as far apart as can be found on God's earth: on the one hand a cry of outrage against racial oppression, on the other an insistence on continued domination that has in its ranks people who wear a swastika badge and give the Nazi salute. Yet both claim biblical justification for their cause.

Sometimes they even use the same texts to illustrate their opposite stand-

points. On Friday night Dr Treurnicht spoke of the abiding scourge of the Tower of Babel to which no self-respecting volk should be required to return.

Yet I have heard Bishop Tutu preach that the meaning of Babel is that man's apartness from his fellow man is the result of sin which wrecked the primal unity of God's creation.

"Bly blank my volk" — stay white my people — is the divine injunction drawn from the one interpretation.

"Apartheid is evil and from sin" is the message from the other.

Both speak of freedom. The one claims that Christ's mission on earth was to identify with the poor and the oppressed and to champion their cause of liberation.

The other, relying more heavily on the Old Testament, contends that a God-fearing volk has a divine right to its own separate existence; that if necessary it must be prepared to fight with the utmost ruthlessness to preserve that right.

In between, of course, there is a bland middle group — a sort of theological United Party — which tries to pretend that politics has no place in religion and spends its time intoning homilies in empty English churches

and over the SABC.

But for the most part there is a struggle of extraordinary intensity going on, involving not just a few big names at the top but thousands of ordinary followers. Nowhere else, not even in Poland, is religion such a pervasively important factor in the politics of a nation.

The 7 000 people in the Skilpadsaal listened in rapt attention to Ds van den Berg's opening Scripture lesson of more than an hour. Double that number of black people will listen just as attentively to Bishop Tutu in Soweto's Regina Mundi cathedral on June 16.

Religion plays a big part in the lives of our national servicemen who are taught that they are fighting a war against atheistic communism. Yet on any given Sunday in northern Namibia congregations of up to 1 000 Swapo-supporting Ovambos will gather for services of the Ovangelokavango Church.

Dr D F Malan, who launched the modern National Party on its road to power, was a minister of the Dutch Reformed Church who never doubted that he was an instrument of divine will leading his people to self-determination.

The African National Congress was likewise launched by earnest Christians, the products of missionary schools.

Albert Luthuli, who led the ANC in the fifties, was a Methodist lay preacher. Oliver Tambo, who took over the leadership in exile after the movement was banned, had hoped to become an Anglican priest.

Barney Pitso, who was Steve Biko's closest associate in the Black Consciousness Movement, has become an ordained minister in England.

What does it all mean? First of all, surely, that the marxists are wrong when they say that capitalist economics is the sole dynamic of the South African struggle.

Second, that the Nationalists are wrong when they say it is all a struggle against communism.

It is in fact a great moral struggle, the way the issue of slavery was in the 19th century, which is why it is so passionate, so unremitting and so stubbornly unresponsive to political palliatives.

### Exacerbation of Afrikaner Split

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 11

[Article by Patrick Laurence]

[Text]

THE foundation of the Afrikanervolkswag (AV) — or "Counter-Broederbond" — has exacerbated the fierce quarrel within Afrikanerdom between the Botha "reformists" and conservatives of varying hues united by their distrust of reformism and dislike for the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha.

Perhaps more than any single event since the formation by Afrikaner rebels of the Herstigte Nasionale Party (HNP) in 1969, the birth of the AV symbolises the extent of the schism in Afrikanerdom.

Ranged on the side of the conservative rebels against Mr Botha's reformism are Professor Carel Boshoff, chairman of the Afrikaner Broederbond (AB) until he was forced to resign last year, and now interim leader of the AV, Dr Andries Treurnicht, another past chairman of the AB and now leader of the Conservative Party, and Mr Jaap Marais, the HNP leader who was expelled from the AB in the early 1970s.

Firing verbal salvos at them immediately after the weekend, were Dr Gerritt Viljoen, Minister of National Education who, as chairman of the AB during the 1970s, helped prepare the Afrikaner folk for the

pallid reforms of the Vorster era, and Mr F W de Klerk, Minister of Internal Affairs and another top broeder in the AB.

While another of the protagonists of the AV, Mr Eugene Terre' Blanche, leader of the self-declared neo-fascist Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging (AWB), represented for a largely aberrant strand in Afrikaner nationalism, Prof Boshoff, a son-in-law of the former Prime Minister, Dr Hendrik Verwoerd, Dr Treurnicht and Mr Marais were once pillars of the Afrikaner Establishment.

Their role in founding the AV to counter the influence of the pro-Botha Broederbond, illustrates the depth of the political schism in Afrikanerdom and the ferocity of the *broedertwis*.

It portends a savage struggle for supremacy in Afrikanerdom between the broeders of the AV and their kinsmen in the AB, with each side claiming to be the true heirs of Afrikaner values and rightful custodians of the Afrikaner future and, conversely, charging their rivals with ideological heresy and being the grave diggers of Afrikanerdom.

One of the first arenas in the coming fight for dominance, will be the pivotally important federation of some 3 700 Afrikaner cultural organisations, the *Federasie van Afrikaanse Kulturvereenigings* (FAK).

Battle seems certain to be joined when FAK holds its annual congress in July, particularly as its chairman, the *verligte* Professor Gawie Cillie, has already dissociated himself from the AV, while its vice-chairman, Professor Marius Swart, is a known sympathiser of the Conservative Party and thus, by implication, of the AV.

As if to ensure that the controversy surrounding the formation of the AV will be on the agenda at the FAK congress, Prof Boshoff, has already given notice that the AV will apply to become a member of the FAK.

Ultra-Rightists opposed to the "reformism" of the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha — and thus critical of the AB and either supporters of, or sympathisers with, the AV — are already strongly represented on the FAK executive.

Last year Prof Boshoff, who was forced to resign as AB chairman because of his opposition to the Prime Minister's new tri-racial constitution for whites, coloureds and Indians, was elected to the FAK executive.

He defeated the former chief secretary of the Transvaal National Party, Dr Janie Pieterse, in elections to fill three vacancies on the FAK executive.

Another of the successful candidates was Professor J C Lombard, chairman of

the Conservative Party in the Free State.

The third vacancy was filled by a pro-Botha "verligte," Mr Hendrik Sloet of Saambou, meaning that anti-Botha men succeeded in filling two of the three vacant positions of the executive.

According to one estimate, five of the seven FAK executive members are rightists with actual or presumed sympathies for the anti-reformist AV.

The central importance of the FAK to Afrikanerdom is reflected in its large affiliate membership. Although nominally a purely cultural organisation, control of the FAK is indispensable to political paramountcy in Afrikanerdom.

Another battle is looming for control of the Voortrekkers, the Afrikaner youth movement which plays a vital role in transmitting traditional Afrikaner values from one generation to the next.

Prof Boshoff is *hoofleier* of the Voortrekkers, a position to which he was elected when chairman of the AB and thus an eminently respectable figure in pre-

vailing Afrikaner Establishment.

Since then, however, Prof Boshoff has raised the flag of rebellion and political knives have been drawn against him.

There have already been several calls for Prof Boshoff to resign, on the grounds that his controversial and high profile political role, disqualify him to lead the Voortrekkers, which is theoretically an apolitical youth movement.

Prof Boshoff's position as leader will be the main item on the agenda at a meeting on Saturday of the Transvaal regional committee of the Voortrekkers.

Prof Boshoff, however, has given notice that he will resist pressure to force him to resign.

Pressure is apparently building up to force Prof Boshoff to resign as an alternative member of the Dagbreektrust, which controls Perskor newspapers.

In a bid to discredit the AV, its opponents have focused on the role at its foundation of the AWB and, by implication, identified the AV with the overt fascism of the AWB, its controversial "fuhrer," Mr Terre Blanche, and his gun-carry-

ing troopers.

The extent to which the AWB will be contained within the AV is debatable.

It may be small, but its membership may compensate for that with their fanatical zeal (which has already led to two of its members being convicted of terrorism and imprisoned for 15 years and to its leader carrying two suspended jail sentences for unlawful possession of weapons).

The degree to which the AWB will prove to be an embarrassment to the AV is similarly a moot point, as its support did not seem to damage the Conservative Party in the Waterberg and Soutpansberg by-elections last year.

But, in any case, the dubious backing of the AWB for the AV may be more than compensated by the blessing given to the AV by some of the prestigious elder statesmen and women of Afrikanerdom: Mr Klopers Henning, founder of the Broederbond, Mr Daah de Wet Nel, Minister of Bantu Administration in Verwoerd's Cabinet, and Mrs Betsie Verwoerd, Verwoerd's widow.

### Treurnicht Defends Support

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 11

[Text]

**THE** Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht, this week defended his party's support for the newly-formed Afrikanervolkswag organisation.

Speaking during debate on the National Education vote, he said the CP rejected any organisation that displayed militant ideologies such as national socialism or fascism.

He had not agreed with everything that had been said at Friday night's ceremony, marking the forma-

tion of the Afrikanervolkswag, but did not feel "the slightest regret" over his appearance as a speaker.

There was a need for renewal in the "national movement" (volksbeweging) and people felt they had a right to form any type of cultural organisation they wanted, Dr Treurnicht said.

The CP leader said the danger existed of a cultural organisation representing only one political standpoint.

"We reject the endangering of freedom of cultural associations by politics," he said.

His party recognised the need for struggle against those who wanted to take away this freedom, as long as such a struggle was conducted along the lines of "Christian decency".

The CP leader also criticised what he called selective camerawork by SABC television.

For instance, cameras had on Friday night focused for a considerable period on an Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging emblem while an academic, not associated with the AWB, delivered an address.



Dr Treurnicht asked how the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, would have felt had his reference in the House to the CP leader recently as a "Tweegat jakkals", been screened on television.

Dr Piet Welgemoed (NP elected by members) spoke next and said the Afrikanervolkswag could not be described as anything other than "a political, militant, far-right cultural organisation".

He agreed with Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston), that the AV should be rejected.

Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP Rissik) said he wanted to reassure the PFP, the NRP and all English-speakers, including the Jews, that they had nothing to fear from the establishment of the AV.

The National Party Government was engaged in a massive intimidation

operation against the organisation's establishment, but the struggle would continue on the grounds that part of South Africa belonged to the whites and should be governed by whites.

"The political struggle among the Afrikaner has just begun," he said.

Dr Stoffel van der Merwe (NP Helderkruijn) rejected CP allegations that the NP was attempting to intimidate the AV's leader, Professor Carel Boshoff, so that he would resign as head of the Voortrekker Afrikaner cultural youth movement.

Professor Boshoff had shown himself unable to separate politics and culture and this was the issue at stake.

The Minister of National Education Mr Gerrit Viljoen, said later that the AV should be left to its own devices and that the public would give it the judgment it deserved. — Sapa-AP.

CSO: 3400/990

SURVEY SHOWS GOVERNMENT OBSESSED WITH 'TOTAL ONSLAUGHT'

'Unbalanced, Obsessive' View

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 84 p 7

[Article by Jean Hey]

[Text]

**The Government has an unbalanced and obsessive view of an external "total onslaught" on South Africa that far outweighs its concern about the country's internal problems, a survey by an Afrikaans academic has found.**

Rand Afrikaans University lecturer Mr Jacobus van Wyk has recently completed a doctoral thesis in political science in which he analyses the opinions of South Africa's elite on the country's foreign policy.

His study also reveals that National Party politicians and South African bureaucrats are drastically out of touch with the views of blacks.

The survey tackled the opinions of the elite on two issues, South Africa's national security and the future of South Africa's co-operation with its black neighbours.

Mr van Wyk sent questionnaires to 731 individuals he believed to be part of South Africa's elite. A total of 61 percent replied to the survey. He identified the respondents as belonging to seven groups:

● Politicians — leaders of the National Party, including Cabinet Ministers and members of the parliamentary study groups on foreign affairs and defence.

**SADF, SAP MEN ASKED**

● Bureaucrats — comprising the diplomatic establishment represented by senior members of the Department of Foreign Affairs; the security establishment represented by senior members of the South African Defence Force, the South African Police and the secretariat of the State Security Council; the technocrats represented by senior members of Government departments with a predominantly functional, economic and technological orientation.

● The media — editors, news editors and senior political journalists of newspapers with a circulation of more than 20 000 and top officials of the SABC.

● Academics — mostly political scientists.

● Business — the managing directors of the top 100 companies in South Africa.

● Blacks — political leaders working within the system of separate development and community leaders operating outside these formal structures, of varying political opinions.

● Coloured people and Indians — leaders of various political parties.

Of all the groups which answered the questionnaire, the politicians — all from the National Party — considered the

threat to South Africa's security to be most serious.

Unlike the academics and journalists, the politicians believed the greatest threat came from Communist-inspired external sources rather than from internal discontent.

This view was supported to a lesser extent by the coloured and Indian respondents.

The black sample showed an extremely weak response to questions concerning the type of threat faced by South Africa, largely because they objected to apartheid being omitted from the list.

"The conflicting differences in the threat perceptions of white politicians and blacks are of concern to anyone desiring peace in South Africa," writes Mr van Wyk.

Of the five types of threats listed in the survey — Communist, guerilla, domestic, United Nations threat and Western threat — the UN and Western threats rated lowest for all.

Responding to the statement "South Africa's blacks have good reason to take up arms against the Government", 92,7 percent of the politicians and 88,5 percent of the bureaucrats disagreed with the statement while 72,9 percent of the blacks agreed.

Similarly the statement "White South Africans cannot depend on the loyalty of black South Africans in the case of war against South Africa" was rejected by 78,2 percent of the politicians and accepted by 72,9 percent of the blacks.

All other groups except the bureaucrats agreed blacks were not to be depended upon.

Blacks and politicians also took strongly opposing views on the statements "The Communist threat against South Africa is exaggerated by the Government" and "South Africa cannot win the military struggle against Swapo in the long run".

His survey also found:

- The opinions of coloured people and Indians are closer to the Government elites than any of the other groups are.

- All the elites — including blacks — are in favour of economic stability and growth in South Africa and do not oppose the present economic system.

- The elites are strongly divided on the question of the preservation of separate development. In favour are politicians (88 percent), bureaucrats (73,9 percent), and coloured people and Indians (51,4 percent).

More than 60 percent of journalists from English newspapers rejected separate development while more than 75 percent of SABC respondents favoured it.

- The business elite supports the grand design of separate development, but opposes the restricted municipal rights of urban blacks.

- All the elites except the blacks support the idea that South Africa should protect its regional interests and dominate the economy of Southern Africa.

- All the elites except the blacks favoured military attacks against guerilla bases in neighbouring states.

Mr van Wyk's survey of elite opinions of co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours shows:

- Elites are mostly pessimistic about improved co-operation between South Africa and its neighbours in the foreseeable future.

- Joint hydroelectric schemes comprise the only field in which all seven elites agree that future co-operation can be expected.

- More than 70 percent of the politicians correctly foresaw a non-aggression pact between South Africa and some of its neighbours.

Among the media elite only the SABC recorded a significant response. The academics fared worst in predicting a non-aggression pact.



## South Africa 'Weak State'

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 84 p 7

[Text]

The security of the South African Government and its apartheid policy has become confused with the security of the State, Rand Afrikaans University political science lecturer, Mr Jacobus van Wyk, has warned.

In an analysis of the foreign policy views of about 450 South African leaders, Mr van Wyk concludes that South Africa is a weak state because its political system lacks support.

Although it is a strong military and economic power, most of the elite do not see South Africa's political system as being of vital national interest, the report says.

"Without national support the total national strategy (TNS) is flawed. The lack of support for the political system, the doubt about black loyalty in a war against South Africa and black rejection of a hawkish security policy makes the TNS a

Government, or at most a white strategy, and not a national strategy," he says.

Mr van Wyk's 18-month study concludes that the SABC shares the same political values as the Government.

"The SABC's likely role as communicator will be as legitimiser of the system and not as a medium reflecting the conflicting views on separate development that exist in South African society," he writes.

The survey also shows that the non-Government elites are dissatisfied with the position of urban blacks.

"However, if the opinion of politicians and bureaucrats expressed in this survey is an indication of things to come, no fundamental change in the position of urban blacks can be expected," says Mr van Wyk.

## Few Women Among Elite

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 9 May 84 p 7

[Text]

Women account for fewer than 2,5 percent of South Africa's elite according to a study by Rand Afrikaans University political science lecturer, Mr Jacobus van Wyk.

In a survey of "Elite opinions on South African foreign policy", Mr van Wyk examines the views of about 450 influential South Africans of whom only eight are women.

The sample falls into seven categories — politicians, bureaucrats, businessmen, academics, media representatives, blacks and coloured people and Indians. An analysis of the elite shows that none of the business figures or politicians is a woman.

According to Mr van Wyk's study most of South Africa's elite are between 50 and 59 years old. The youngest group are academics, most of whom are less than 50 years old.

The top businessmen of South Africa are mostly English-speaking (66 percent) while Afrikaans is the dominant language of the academics, media representatives and bureaucrats.

Even more Afrikaans-speakers (91,2 percent) control the political elite of South Africa represented by National Party politicians in Mr van Wyk's survey. Even in the other categories (except those of blacks, coloured people and Indians) more belong to the NP than to any other political group.

CSO: 3400/989

MEDICAL JOURNAL URGES DOCTORS TO HELP PREVENT NUCLEAR WAR

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 18

[Text]

CAPE TOWN — An editorial in the latest SA Medical Journal emphasises the "vital duty" of medical doctors to help prevent nuclear war by continuously informing national leaders of its "dreadful consequences."

The editorial cites an article recently published by the World Health Organisation, *Effects of Nuclear War on Health and Health Services*, that "makes chilling reading."

Aside from noting the millions who would be killed or seriously injured in projected scenarios of nuclear warfare, the article states that "in anything more extensive than a limited exchange of nuclear weapons, medical services as we know them would cease to exist."

There is probably more general awareness now of the dangers of nuclear catastrophe than ever before, says the editorial, "and although hysterical over-reaction is to be avoided, awareness is at least a good starting point for effective action."

"So what is to be done?"

"Having decided that

there will be no medical services to speak of after a thermo-nuclear war, do we as a profession sit back and wash our hands of the entire matter?"

"No . . . the only approach to the treatment of the health effects of nuclear explosions is to try to stop them happening and to keep on informing — as energetically as possible — those ultimately responsible for national and international policy of the dreadful consequences of nuclear war."

"If this is not done we will have failed in our duty to ourselves, our profession and ultimately to humanity."

The editorial says it has always been the function of the medical profession to advise those in executive power of health risks to the population for which they are responsible.

There is "little doubt that the threat posed by the all-too-real possibility of global thermo-nuclear war makes all other risks to human health pale into insignificance." — Sapa.

FRENCH DIPLOMATIC 'SNUB' DENOUNCED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "French Snub"]

[Text]

SO France thinks a visit by Mr PW Botha is inopportune.

France's most junior Minister, Mr Christian Nucci, has told the French National Assembly: "There have been changes in South Africa's racial policies but apartheid remains.

"In addition, Pretoria has still not given independence to Namibia."

Now we know that the French Foreign Minister, Mr Cheysson, has a particular hatred for this country.

But it had been expected that President Mitterrand would show a keen appreciation of the importance of Mr Botha's travels abroad.

Apparently he has not.

Now we wonder why the French think they can snub our Prime Minister in this fashion without South Africans taking umbrage.

After all, if President Samora Machel, of Mozambique, can speak to the South Africans, and reach a non-aggression pact with them, who in heaven's name are the French to say that we continue to be untouchables, pariahs, the bad men of Africa?

Who indeed?

If the South Africans can initiate a ceasefire in Angola, and can meet Swapo in a summit in Lusaka, who do the French think they are to shut the door on our Prime Minister, as if he is some kind of non-person?

Who indeed?

Who are the French to push us around when Nkomati, and the peace initiative, have changed the whole atmosphere of Southern Africa, so that we are now acceptable to our Black neighbours?

And if Black Africa talks to us, why shouldn't the French?

Why not indeed?

If Swaziland can send a top delegation, with a batch of Ministers, to Cape Town to speak to our Prime Minister and his colleagues, who are the French to stand aside and say that they won't receive our Prime Minister?

Who indeed?

If the Prime Minister can be received in Bonn, Rome, Geneva, Brussels, Lisbon and London, why not in Paris, where the government has as much to discuss with him as any other government in Europe?

Why not indeed?

So we say to the French Government:

If you cannot recognise the changes in South Africa and in its relations with its neighbours, you are blind or are deliberately ignoring what is happening for your own purposes, or because of your own stupidity.

So we say to the French Government:

We don't expect you to love us.

After all, you are socialists and communists and your sympathies are more in tune with the Marxist regimes of Africa, with all their

repressions and massacres (as in the case of Zimbabwe) than you are with South Africa. But your country has French-speaking former colonies in Africa that show more understanding than you do. And with your interests in Africa through these Francophone States, you know what the feeling is towards peace, and accommodation, in Southern Africa. Your duty is to contribute towards this peace process, not turn your back on us. Your interests, and those of Southern Africa, are best served by dialogue and not by a bloody-minded approach like that of your Mr Cheysson.

Get with it.

Understand what is happening.

Adopt the constructive engagement approach of the Americans, the conciliatory approach of Black Africa, the dialogue that is now the inter-State procedure in this part of the world.

Mr Botha should not be shunned, should not be snubbed.

You have still time to change your mind and receive the man of reform, the man of peace, the man who has sacrificed the unity of his Afrikaner people to put his country on the road to change.

Such a man is not to be treated as shabbily as you have treated him.

CSO: 3400/989

## TRIAL OF ARMS EMBARGO VIOLATORS REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 8

[Text]

COVENTRY. — A British businessman has been charged with illegally exporting spare parts for Buccaneer jet fighters to South Africa.

He was named in Coventry Magistrates Court yesterday as Mr Henry John Coles and he joins seven other men — four South Africans and three Britons — who face charges involving the illegal export and supply of strategic equipment in contravention of British regulations and the United Nations arms embargo. They were all remanded to June 25.

The South Africans and three Britons were arrested at the end of March and are on bail of R45 000 each.

Customs officer, Mr Michael White, told the court yesterday that Coles was charged on April 18 "in respect of the export of parts for Buccaneer fighter aircraft to South Africa".

**Further**

He said a further charge had been brought against one of the original three Britons, Mr Michael Swann, who is also alleged to have been involved in the export of Buccaneer parts.

The four South Africans are Mr Stephanus de Jager (49), a financial manager, Mr William Metelerkamp (41), a managing director, Mr Hendrick Botha (49), a company director, all from Johannesburg, and Mr Jacobus le Grange (38), an engineer from Pretoria.

They are charged with illegally exporting magnetrons, which are used in anti-missile systems, and high pressure gas cylinders.

They were held in custody until April 9 when the South African Embassy in London put up bail which totalled R178 000.

**Luxury**

They are living in luxury London apartments paid for by the Embassy and report daily to the police.

During a previous court hearing they were alleged to have "strong links with a semi-government organisation".

The Britons are Mr Derek Salt, Mr Michael Gardiner and Mr Swann.

Mr Coles, who was said to have "a fairly severe medical condition", is free on unconditional bail.

During previous court hearings the South Africans were said to have exported equipment valued at about R534 000.

Customs officers said the investigations would be lengthy and the total value of the equipment involved could reach R1,78-million.

No details about Mr Coles were stated in court. The other Britons charged work for an engineering company and export business. — Sapa.

JUDGE WARNS OF DANGERS IN PRESS RIVALRY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 8

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

"I have an uneasy feeling that the large number of competing morning and afternoon newspapers in South Africa might lead to irresponsible reporting," Mr Justice Piet van der Walt, the Advocate-General, said yesterday.

According to a SAPA report some of the media might have contravened statutes governing oil procurement which could lead to charges and prosecutions, he said.

At the same time, he disclosed that his report on the inquiry into alleged irregularities in South Africa's oil transactions would be tabled in Parliament soon, but that the report would be tabled as a confidential paper for discussion by a select Parliamentary committee.

"The report will be tabled as a confidential paper for eventual discussion in a select committee appointed to debate and decide upon the

confidentiality and manner in which Parliament should deal with the report," Mr Van der Walt said.

In a speech to the Pretoria Press Club yesterday afternoon, Mr Van der Walt reiterated that he did not want to "cross swords" with the media, and stressed that the media had a "very important" duty to fulfill regarding clean administration.

He emphasised, however, that in publishing details about possible financial maladministration, the media should "act with responsibility, dignity and restraint," which, he said, called for factual and accurate reporting.

"I have an uneasy feeling that the large number of competing morning and afternoon newspapers in South Africa might lead to irresponsible reporting.

"The reason, I think, is that once a story appears, its mere repetition is no longer newsworthy, and

lacking new material, a new story is made by leaving out some of the original report, or by giving a new slant to, or perhaps discovering a new rumour concerning the same material," Mr Van der Walt said.

He said that if this was the case, it would constitute irresponsible reporting, and invited the media to read consecutive reports on the oil transactions and draw their own conclusions.

Referring to legal restraints on reporting on the oil transactions and the current investigation by his office, the Advocate-General said that if there were court proceedings pending or in session, the order had been given

that the trial must take place in camera and that no details of the evidence may be published.

This was a definite restraint on publication of details of the trial, he said.

"At present, such a trial is taking place in the Witwatersrand Local Division of the Supreme Court and another is pending," he said.

Mr Van der Walt denied, however, that the Advocate-General Act prohibited publication of details of certain matters being investigated by the Advocate-General.

"What may not be published are the contents of documents in possession of the Advocate-General or a member of his staff,

or the record of evidence, if evidence was taken at a hearing not open to the public," he said.

"It does not follow that where the Press is in possession of similar information as is contained in such a document that such information may not be published.

"The prohibition relates to the documents sent to, or produced to the Advocate-General in the course of an inquiry and therefore under his control and not to similar documents under control of some other person," he added.

"However, the material may not be reported in such a manner calculated to influence such proceedings or findings.

ASSOCOM TAKES GLOOMY VIEW OF BUSINESS PROSPECTS

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

THERE seems little reason for businessmen to be optimistic about the prospects for 1984, according to Assocom.

In a statement after the the mid-year executive council meeting yesterday, Assocom says this will not be an easy year and businessmen are wary of the business outlook in the months that lie ahead.

The taxes introduced in the March Budget will have an adverse effect on corporate cash flows. These factors alone will delay the economic upturn.

Asked if he could forecast when the eventual turning point in the economy would become apparent, Mr Raymond Parsons, Assocom's chief executive, said the economy would bump along the bottom for some time.

Another adverse factor was the effect of the drought on the fiscus. Assocom says that the agricultural sector will impose severe demands

on the Treasury and that additional appropriations can be expected, but not until the latter part of the fiscal year.

"It seems evident that agricultural expenditure on drought relief measures will far exceed the R460m budgetted for 1984/85. In addition, the difference between the imported price and the local selling price of maize will have to be met."

It will take some time before the balance of payments is restored to a sound base.

While a 5% improvement in mineral export prices will lead to increased export earnings, demand for these exports might be dampened by a drop in the value of the dollar.

Agriculture will make only a minor contribution to export earnings.

Unless there is a substantial rise in the gold price, interest rates in South Africa will remain at a high level for the rest of the year.



There are significant differences between South Africa's position today and similar situations in the past.

These include our relations with the rest of the world, the unbalanced nature of the upturn in the world economy, and the prospects for growth in domestic consumption, given the low level of savings.

The growth rate this year will vary between 2% and 3%, with the lower estimate more probable. But it must be borne in mind that this will be growth from the very low base of 1983.

This means that the target growth rate of 4.5% set by the Economic Development Programme for the rest of the decade will have to be revised.

To regain the average growth path in terms of the programme, an economic growth rate of 7% would be necessary next year. "And this," said Mr Parsons, "is not on the cards."

CSO: 3400/989

## POLITICAL AFFILIATIONS QUIZZING DEPLORED BY TEACHERS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 8

[Text]

THE POWERFUL and conservative Transvaalse Onderwysersvereniging yesterday strongly attacked three public figures — headed by Finance Minister Owen Horwood — following heated discussion at an executive meeting.

Strong views were expressed about the "growing tendency" of school governing bodies to quiz teachers about their political affiliations.

Prof Hennie Maree, chairman of the TO, said, after the meeting that particular criticism had been levelled at Mr Horwood for his "gross error" in drastically increasing GST only six weeks after the budget.

Representing a body which itself is representative of more than a third of South Africa's 50 000-plus White teachers, Prof Maree did not mince words in the attack on Mr Horwood.

Strong attacks were also made on the Nationalist MP for Rustenburg Dr M H Veldman, for making enquiries

about the political affiliations of teachers at various Rustenburg schools; and the Director-General of National Education, Dr P S Meyer, for "provocative" statements made about teachers.

Dr Maree said that the executive had taken the attitude that in the present political climate the whole question of the political affiliations and the role of the teacher in politics would have to be reassessed.

The TO had prepared a handbook on the subject for teachers — and would be available day and night to advise teachers who found themselves in a difficult position — and would advise teachers to be very careful about their actions on public platforms.

The executive particularly deplored an increasing tendency for teachers to be quizzed about their political affiliations by governing bodies of schools.

It appeared that such

action was often initiated by people with different specific party political links.

Feedback indicated that some governing bodies cross-examined applicants for promotion posts about their political affiliations — and such action was resulting in a good deal of unhappiness among teachers, said Prof Maree.

This was regarded as a form of politicisation and indicated lack of faith in the professional integrity of the teacher.

"We appeal to all governing bodies to accept the bona fides of teachers and stop this sort of practice" he said.

The Association regarded the situation in such a serious light that it would take the matter up with the bodies concerned if the practice persisted — and if necessary with the representative overall parents association body.

"And if a satisfactory solution is not found we will not hesitate to take it up with the Government" he said.

BOYCOTT PUPILS BARRED FROM OTHER SCHOOLS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 84 p 10

[Text]

HUNDREDS of former Atteridgeville/Saulsville pupils have made inquiries at schools in the neighbouring townships following the decision by the Department of Education and Training (DET) to close six trouble-torn schools in the area last Tuesday.

More than 5 000 pupils have been affected by the closing of the six high schools — Hofmeyer, Saulridge, Saulsville, D H Peta, Flavius Mareka and the Dr W F Nkomo.

Principals from Mamelodi and Soshanguve secondary schools said yesterday they had been inundated with enquiries from the former pupils on being admitted to the schools this year.

However, a Mamelodi high school principal said yesterday they had received a directive from the DET not to admit any pupil from the Atteridgeville/Saulsville high schools.

Mr Edgar Posselt, the deputy chief public relations officer of the

DET, said in terms of the department's regulations, no student can be registered with another school after 30 days had elapsed after the re-opening of schools for the second quarter.

Railway Police were guarding the Kalafong, Atteridgeville and Saulsville stations early yesterday as commuters headed for town.

This follows reports in the township that the boycotting pupils had threatened to prevent Unisa students, and pupils attending school at Promat college and Mamelodi, from attending classes.

About four police cars were outside the Holy Trinity High School, where classes were continuing without incident.

Although all was quiet at the Atteridgeville/Saulsville schools yesterday, police were patrolling the area, but had stepped down their presence in the township.

Children whose schools had been closed appeared to be at home. — Sapa.

## RAND DROPS TO RECORD LOW AGAINST DOLLAR

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 1

[Article by Harold Fridjhon]

[Text]

THE rand plunged to a record low of \$0,7740 yesterday as the dollar showed a burst of strength which forced the gold price down at one stage to \$369,50.

The rand recovered a little later in the afternoon to close at \$0,7760/70 when profit-taking in European currency markets knocked a few points off the dollar and gave a fillip to the gold price. The dollar also lost ground when the West German central bank intervened in the markets to sell dollars.

Some dealers said the Reserve Bank had stood aloof from the market all day but others said Pretoria intervened when the rand was being quoted at \$0,7750. The amount of this intervention was not large but sufficient to bring a certain amount of stability to a market under pressure.

The market was very nervous and trading was fairly active as importers took out additional forward cover and local currency dealers tried to close their positions.

The weakness of the rand was also aggravated to some extent by oil companies coming onto the market to buy dollars at a time when little "gold" money — the dollar proceeds from the sale of gold — was available.

Most dealers see the dollar continuing along a bull trend and gaining ground against all other major currencies. This suggests that gold could lose more ground and, as it dips, the value of the rand will fall.

This is largely because it is believed the authorities would like to maintain an exchange rate such as to hold the local price of gold to R470 an ounce.

Maintenance of a R470 gold price would keep gold mine revenue and profits at a level which would enable the Budget expectations of gold mining taxation to be realised.

But if the dollar continues to move towards pricing the German mark at a rate of DM2,80 to the dollar — it touched DM2,795¢ at one stage yesterday before shedding 2½ pfennigs — there is every possibility of the rand dropping to about US75c.

While this would average out gold mining earnings, it would have a detrimental effect on the economy as a whole.

The cost of imports will increase — a reaction which could give a new twist to the inflationary spiral. The current 10,2% inflation rate is generally regarded as being as low as it is likely to reach for the time being and, with price rises in the pipeline, any added impetus could be detrimental to the economy.

Reuter reports the Standard Bank economist, Mr Andre Hammersma, as saying he does not fore-

see the falling rand having much impact on the balance of payments. Imports, he says, are now levelling off, not because of the falling value of the rand, but because of a slowdown in demand.

On the other hand, with South Africa having to import large quantities of maize and other cereals, imports could continue at uncomfortably high levels.

While inflation appears to be dropping among South Africa's major trading partners, high local inflation could price exports out of world markets.

The dollar surged against the mark on foreign exchange markets late on Wednesday and this trend was maintained yesterday.

But the dollar failed to break through 2,80 marks and closed off the day's highs as speculation

mounted that several European central banks would initiate concerted action to curb the currency's recent surge.

In several markets there was evidence of central bank selling of dollars, but by late yesterday foreign exchange dealers were unable to quantify the extent of the intervention.

Estimates of the central bank dollar sales varied. Frankfurt dealers claimed the Bundesbank had sold \$500m this week. Another dealer said this figure was too conserva-

tive and estimated the German central bank's intervention at \$500m yesterday alone.

The consensus was that the intervention had been successful in shaking the dollar off the day's highs. But there was scepticism that the central bank action might be anything more than temporarily successful.

The main impetus for the dollar's late surge on Wednesday came from news that members of West Germany's IG Metall engineering union had voted in Hesse for strike action, leaving the dollar at a closing DM2.7865.

Dealers in Asia attributed the dollar's strength to expectations of further rises in US interest rates.

The strength of the dollar yesterday buffeted most other key currencies, pushing gold down to its lowest point in three months and unnerving many stock markets.

Gold has been in the doldrums recently because it offers no interest and investors much prefer the dollar and its high rate of real return from interest rates well above US inflation.

Politicians and businessmen are worried that they may not be able to decouple their interest rates from US rates without seeing their currencies plunge further, thus increasing their raw-material import costs and inflation.

# BUILDING INDUSTRY RIDES OUT RECESSION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 15

[Article by Mervyn Harris]

[Text]

**THE building industry is continuing to shrug off the recession.**

A mood of quiet confidence was evident among delegates at the annual meeting of the 400-member National Association of Home Builders held at a hotel near Johannesburg yesterday.

That the industry had not been hit by the recession was described by Professor T L Webb of Unisa's School of Business Leadership as "an extraordinary manifestation of the last 18 months".

Representatives of larger firms canvassed at the meeting believed they could ride relatively unscathed through a downturn.

Mr H I Schachat, the association's newly elected chairman and head of Schachat Cullum Holdings, said the home building industry had had a good run and must now prepare for a period of consolidation.

"We experienced a severe downturn in the middle of the 1970s. Companies which survived that recession have the experience to cope with the present situation.

"There is little shortage of materials and labour is easier to obtain, although the quality of labour is always a problem, irrespective of economic conditions."

Mr Jonathan Fair, the housing manager of Wimpy Construction, said his company was reasonably happy with its order books. "The home building market is tighter, but business is still there.

"There is always a market, even during a downturn. As long as a company has a reasonable share, it can ride through a slowdown."

The oversupply of new housing in the middle 70s was not applicable now, he said.

Mr R van Rij, the past chairman of the association, said the market was being affected by the high cost of money but building costs had eased and were unlikely to show a rapid increase in the period ahead.

"There will be an increase in insolvencies, but nothing dramatic. Many builders expect a strong resurgence in activity in 1985."

The restrained optimism of delegates contrasted with sombre mood of estate agents at their conference last week. This was ascribed by some delegates to the fact that home builders were not dependent solely on building societies for their finance.

"Part of our finance is provided by banks and we can therefore construct a better financial deal than estate agents. New townhouse projects are in the pipeline," Mr Van Rij said.

Prof Webb said the enormous backlog in building, particularly housing, had enabled the industry to weather the current recession. But he thought there would be a lean period in the coming months because of reduced public sector spending.

"The biggest problem facing the building and construction industries is the uncontrolled peaks and troughs. This instability leads to disastrously expensive stops and starts.

"One adverse effect is seen in the training of manpower. As soon as there is a stop, qualified people leave the industry. When building activity starts again, qualified people are not available."



## ISCOR OFFICIAL SEES INFLATION DANGER

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 5

[Article by David Furlonger]

[Text]

**THE** inflation rate is threatening to make South African industry uncompetitive on world markets, says a senior Iscor official.

As long as inflation continued to outpace that of South Africa's foreign competitors, exporters would struggle to find a market for their goods, Mr Nols Olivier, Iscor's senior general manager, steel, said yesterday.

The inflation rate at the end of March, the last month for which figures are available, was 10.2% — up to three times the rate in major industrialised countries.

Mr Olivier said inflation had put South African industry's total cost structure "totally out of line" with its competitors.

"As long as there is a disparity in inflation rates, South Africa will continue to become uncompetitive — not a single industry, but the country as a whole."

Speaking at Iscor's Pretoria headquarters, he said the steel industry faced particularly harsh problems on world markets.

The international steel market was at such a low ebb that many foreign companies were heavily subsidised by their governments.

Pretoria, however, had steadfastly refused to subsidise the South African steel industry.

By contrast, the European Economic Community had been subsidising its industry to the tune of an estimated \$20bn over five years. Other industrialised nations offered similar subsidies — all adding to the problems of the South African industry.

"When you compete with cheap steel, you are at a great disadvantage."

However, by "dumping" — selling overseas at less than the South African domestic price — Iscor was managing to achieve an acceptable export rate.

So successful were steel

exports that the weekend decision by South Africa to cut steel shipments to the US would have a negligible effect on total steel exports.

The decision, expected initially to cut shipments to the US by 23%, followed threats by the US Steel Corporation to institute dumping charges against South Africa.

While admitting exports to the US were excessive in 1982 and 1983, he said the South African decision to impose restrictions also smacked of self-interest.

"The last thing we wanted was an anti-dumping duty. Once that is imposed, it's there for ever. Therefore we could have lost the US market for ever."

"We've been there since 1962 and we've always behaved in a responsible and orderly fashion. Our decision to impose restrictions has demonstrated our goodwill and ensured we're there to stay."

## NIXDORF COMPUTER EXPANSION PLANS REPORTED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 17

[Text]

**NIXDORF COMPUTER expects to boost its 1984 world-wide earnings to more than R1,45bn and expand activities in the office and telecommunications markets.**

The Hanover-based computer hardware company's total workforce has been boosted to more than 18 000 and the company plans to go for a listing on the West German stock market in June.

To support this the company has agreed to increase capital stock by R76m to R171m, which will make stock worth R34m available to the public.

Expenditure on research and development reached a peak last year by rising to 9,4% of sales revenue.

According to a Nixdorf spokesman, business in the international markets has been influenced by increasing demand for data and information processing systems.

"This demand is being stimulated by increasing user awareness that the more efficiently an organisation handles its requirements at every level, the sharper the competitive edge."

Among the exceptional growth markets in 1983 were the banking and retailing sectors.

In banking, demand was spurred by the increased use of teller machines for advice functions and over-the-counter transactions, as well as the growing trend towards self-service banking.

Demand in the retail sector for scanner equipment and point-of-sale systems considerably increased Nixdorf's base in the international markets and much attention is being focused on the move toward a cashless society in South Africa, said the spokesman.

In the small- to medium-user market, which accounts for 40% of the group's revenue, Nixdorf benefited from its emphasis on customer-support and software packages for individual industries.

Increased revenues from large users in industry and public services stemmed from continuing demand for decentralised data processing capacity in complex networks.

The share capital of Nixdorf SA has been increased 156%.

"Our first quarter's results are better than those posted for last year, which was our best ever in South Africa since our inception 10 years ago," says managing director, Mr Fred Mulder.

## LTA HOUSING COMPANY QUILTS SOWETO PROJECT

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 2

[Article by Lin Menge]

[Text]

LTA HOUSING, which last year described itself as "a major new force in meeting the challenge of providing homes", has pulled out of Soweto.

The company, which is part of the biggest construction group in the country, will complete the 10 or so individual houses it started, but otherwise is no longer "in that market".

This shock decision is further proof of the growing frustration among construction firms who have tried to rally to the Government's call to the private sector to become involved in housing in black areas, but which have been unable to obtain stands.

It is also part of a row about the employment by white building companies of "outside" blacks.

Last month LTA Housing representatives attended a meeting of the Soweto City Council's housing committee at which it was allegedly said that "Soweto should be developed by Sowetans for Sowetans". The meeting was to discuss the allocation of stands in Naledi.

When Homefront asked the company to comment on the meeting, it was told: "We've pulled out of Soweto, so we are no longer interested in what the councils do or say."

A company spokesman who refused to be quoted said building individual houses was not "the game the company should be in" and they would in future only tender where they could get municipal contracts to build 100 or more houses.

It simply did not pay to provide sales and marketing staff for a few individual houses, he said.

A year ago LTA Housing issued a brochure in which they said the company had been formed as a "positive response" to meet the huge housing challenge.

In spite of all their efforts, they could not get stands and, along with far smaller firms, they had to put up a couple of showhouses in Diepkloof Ext in the hope that individual standholders would give them contracts.

They were among firms who had been in apply for 312 stands in the township but township contractors complained that they had been awarded the stands without them. They had to rent them.

Mr Ebrahim, the Mayor of Soweto, is then alleged to have said that Soweto should be developed "by Sowetans for Sowetans" and to have told black builders afterwards that all applications for the sites had been

cancelled and they should now apply for all the stands.

A spokesman for the black contractors told Homefront the only way they could possibly do this would be by subcontracting — to white firms.

SOPHIE TEMA reports that Mr Julius Mdlatose, chairman of the housing committee, has denied that the mayor had said that housing contracts would no longer be given to white firms.

But Mr Mdlatose said the Soweto Council had discussed the problem of white building contractors giving jobs to people outside Soweto.

"The council had agreed to allow white building contractors to come into Soweto on condition they created work opportunities for unemployed people of Soweto," Mr Mdlatose said.

"But instead they have used people from outside the area because they pay them less than they would have paid people who live in Soweto."

But this complaint was dismissed by Mr Basie Pretorius, director of the Master

Builders and Allied Traders Association (MBAT) yesterday. Mr Pretorius said any contractor who tendered for work in the black townships had to comply with the existing legislation.

A wage for general workers, whether local or from outside, had been regulated for black areas which was slightly lower than metropolitan and outlying areas, but this was to give smaller employers a chance.

"The real problem is that locals don't want to work on building sites — they want to be inside factories. We have to rely on contract labourers for 90% of our workforce. Some of them are now skilled workers."

The idea that companies should recruit and train locals, if they could find any, cost time and money while people were "shouting for accommodation".

"This is going backwards. The councils are not taking the interest of their people into account," Mr Pretorius said.

## SABC DOMINATION OF LOCAL FILM INDUSTRY SCORED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 10

[Article by Greg Garden: "A Giant Death Blow for SA Film-Making?"]

[Text]

PROOF of the extent to which the SABC has been influencing local film-making is slowly filtering back from the MIP-TV trade fair in Cannes.

MIP is the largest television and video buying-and-selling event of the year. Each year the SABC sends a large delegation to Cannes to buy programmes and to try to sell local productions.

This year's sales list was, by local standards, fairly impressive.

Sixteen programmes, including "The Outcast", "Claws", "Sanna", "Anna", "The Nile Crocodile", "The BeeGee's Songbook", "The Master's Plan" and six series, among them "Westgate", "1922" and "Withering Spring" ("Verspeelde Lente"), were offered to international buyers.

Sources at Cannes report that a few stations took a close look at "1922" and that Fiji expressed some interest in "Torn Allegiance" (ie "Sanna"). But the total sales would appear to be zero.

I, for one, am not surprised. In the cut-and-thrust international market the local offerings are just too bland, too middle-of-the-road, too unexceptional. They all bear the mark of the SABC's safe formula.

This is why the SABC has wrecked local film-making. The South African film industry is almost 90% of all South African filmed material and is produced for TV 1, 2 or 3.

Feature film production is now all but non-existent. Because local film-makers are financially dependent on the SABC, they are forced to conform to the styles, themes and content acceptable to the corporation.

And, as MIP-TV 1984 has shown that these elements are not acceptable to the international market, it is clear that South African film-makers have nowhere to go.

It was thus with either considerable self-interest or just great ignorance that Bill Faure, erstwhile producer of "Prime Time" and soon to direct the much-touted "Shaka Zulu" project, was twice given an opportunity on television last week to boast that "within the next five years the world will be talking of a South African film movement."

On a TV news bulletin Mr Faure said: "Shaka" is the starting point. We've heard of a British movement, the French movement and now an Australian movement.

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'I'm not going to get into monopolies or competition — we don't want to talk about that — because we've created a healthy forum for directors ... we've made a style and a forum for Africa.'

...re would see the generous activity of his government. It is not possible in all conditions to ignore

...are aware that they have ignored the recommendations of the Meyer Commission that "it is most important that broadcasting should not become an extension of the film indus-

... have all the same  
know that the move-  
ment is the Mex-  
ican people's indepen-  
dent movement.

Even in Australia, where films are often heavily subsidised with up-front money from the National Film Commission, directors still have total control over the style and content of their films. We all know that is not the case here.

When I wrote in this column some months back that the SABC now has such financial and ideological control of the South African film industry that it is even trying to usurp its traditional role of producing feature films, I was pointing to the dangers of what has happened at Cannes.

The production and international marketing of feature films (like "Torn Allegiance") is not a part of the SABC's general powers in terms of Section 13 of the Broadcasting Act of 1976. Neither does it fall within its objectives as stated in Section 11.

But by screening the material in the form of a mini-series called "Sanna" on local TV, the SABC has found a loophole.

It no doubt hoped to make money. But with the international market scorning the film, surely someone is

entitled to ask questions regarding the acceptability of a mini-series costing less than R3-million.

Of even more concern is the impression which that reactionary, dull and unimaginative film must have given foreign producers of South African film-making.

Now Bill Faure and his masters are setting up "Shaka Zulu" as the "start of a South African" movement.

What scope for damage lies here! Do they really believe that the international market will fall for a glossy dramatisation of Zulu history produced by a white-controlled apartheid-supporting corporation?

Can we expect a director, who is so blissfully supportive of the status quo, to question the validity of this version of history, or to do justice to the complex material?

"Shaka Zulu" could herald the start of a bright new era for South African film production, but at the moment all signs point to it being a giant death blow to any credibility South African film-making may ever have hoped to achieve.



## GROWTH OF BLACK BUSINESSES ENCOURAGED

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 6

[Editorial: "Growing Business"]

[Text]

**A**N especially welcome policy switch by the Government concerns small businesses among blacks. Previously, severe impediments were placed in the way of the growth of such activity, especially in urban areas where the Government did its utmost to ensure that businesses remained tiny and restricted to only the barest of essentials.

But with changing political perceptions, and dawning consciousness about the desirability of giving people a greater stake in their daily lives, the new drive is to build a stable middle-class among blacks. Hence small businesses are in.

It is one thing, however, to be in favour of something. It is another matter to make that something possible. Specifically, what has to be done is to clear away the heritage of restrictions.

The extent of the task is set out in a report by the National Manpower Commission tabled in Parliament this week. It makes no bones about the fact that sweeping changes

are called for if small businesses are indeed to flourish among blacks.

Inevitably, apartheid is a dominant underlying problem, whether the Group Areas Act and related legislation which confine black businessmen to specified areas or create transport difficulties for them, or the inadequate facilities which go with ghetto areas. Still more obstacles exist because of poor education, lack of capital, and lack of knowledge of business practices and personnel policies, never mind the ingrained obstructionism of many officials.

The Government says it accepts the report's broad guidelines "in principle... having regard to other goals and the provisions of overarching legislation in respect of the geographical establishment of undertakings".

Whatever those phrases might mean we hope they won't detract from determination to eliminate obstacles to black business growth.

NATIONAL POLICY FOR ELECTRONIC INDUSTRY APPROVED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 4

[Text] House of Assembly--The Cabinet had approved an electronic policy for the Republic, the Minister of Industries, Commerce and Tourism, Dr Dawie de Villiers, announced.

Speaking in committee on his vote, Dr De Villiers said it had been decided to establish a non-statutory standing committee for the promotion of the electronic industry with immediate effect.

Members of the committee with knowledge of the industry would be appointed by the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Transport Services, and Industry and by Escom, Armscor, the CSIR, SABC, Industrial Development Corporation, Iscor and the Nuclear Corporation.

The committee, Dr De Villiers said, would be chaired by Mr W.C. van der Merwe, general manager of the IDC.

Private industry would not initially have a permanent representative on the committee but would be consulted or co-opted as the need arose.

One of the terms of reference of the committee was to investigate greater involvement of the private sector in its activities.

The Department of Industries, under which the committee would resort, would provide the secretariat.

Apart from Mr Van der Merwe, the members of the committee were: Dr T.C. Verster, director of the National Research Institute for Electronics at the CSIR, Mr C.G. Badenhorst, chief engineer of the Department of Transport, Mr D.G.H. Mills, deputy director general (technical) of the Department of Foreign Affairs and of Information, Mr E. Stacey, director of the Department of Posts and Telecommunications, Mr D.H. Botha, senior general manager (electronics) of Armscor, Mr J.H.P. Harmse of Escom's department of engineering, Dr W.P. Gertenbach, manager (electronics) of the Nuclear Corporation and Dr C.F. Boyce of Pretoria.

The electronic strategy would rest on the following main pillars. The buying power of the State would be mobilised for permanent undertakings of the State institutions concerned, to bind them to an intensified programme of local content and local design in their purchasing of electronic requirements--and--the Republic's potential to design electronic systems and to produce them would be further increased, if necessary with State aid in the initial stages.

CSO: 3400/989

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO LIMIT LIVESTOCK

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 4

[Text]

FARMERS will be compelled to limit the number of livestock on their farms in terms of a soil conservation measure announced yesterday.

Speaking during debate on the agriculture vote, the Deputy Minister, Mr Gert Kotze, said the new measure would be implemented once the country had recovered from the drought.

The Government would, in terms of its White Paper on agriculture, set livestock-carrying capacities for farms. These limits would be enforced.

He also announced that State drought aid to farmers who had not reduced their farms' carrying capacities to the necessary limits by the end of the year would be curtailed.

The Deputy Minister was replying to concern expressed over the state of the country's grazing resources by Mr Horace van Rensburg (PFP Bryanston) and Dr A I van Niekerk (NP Prieska).

Mr Kotze said the Government could not allow overgrazing to continue. Grazing land was held in

trust by its owners for forthcoming generations and should be left in a better condition than that in which it was received.

Mr Van Rensburg said the enmity between the National Party and the Conservative Party was destroying attempts at soil conservation because measures in this regard were based on political expedience and not necessity.

"It is not a question of the political survival of the NP or the CP but of the survival of South Africa," Mr Van Rensburg said.

Mr Kotze also announced the Government had prepared draft legislation to prevent large-scale selling of farms affected by the drought.

He said the Government had decided not to implement the Bill at this stage as a moratorium on the sale of farms was a drastic measure and could have an adverse effect in some cases.

But the Government remained concerned about the mass sale of farms.

# FACTIONAL FIGHTING IN UMBUMBULU PREVENTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 84 p 12

[Text]

DURBAN. — A detective told yesterday how he faced a bloodthirsty crowd of about 1 200 and talked them out of a murderous confrontation.

Major Cobus Kapp used his gentle persuasion on Sunday, when a band of Mkhize "warriors" threatened to avenge their defeat the previous weekend in a faction fight with the Makhanya tribe in the strife-torn Umbumbulu area of southern Natal.

Maj Kapp, District Detective Officer for Durban South, was patrolling the trouble spot with his men when they came face-to-face with the Impi.

He stayed calm and took a loudhailer and spoke to the excited mob. Eventually he cooled them down and prevented violence.

"They were raging — hitting with assegais on their shields," he said. "the situation was defused and they made no further trouble."

He gave a glimpse of the circumstances surrounding the fighting in Umbumbulu, where thousands of people are said to live in fear of intimidation and threats if they do not join warring factions.

Maj Kapp said troublemakers behind the scenes were responsible for the situation.

He said the last fight started over the weekend of May 4 and 5. "the Mkhize faction of about 200

members attacked the Makhanya faction," said the Major.

"On Sunday, May 5, we went out to investigate. At that stage, we found 16 people dead — all members of the Mkhize faction. We saw the Makhanya Impi moving back after the fight, and arrested 111 of them.

"They carried different kinds of weaponry — spears, pangas, axes and home-made guns."

He said the men arrested were being held under the Zulu Act for 90 days, so investigations could be completed.

The death roll rose to 20 after four more bodies were discovered.

On Sunday, May 13, the police went out again after reports of faction fights. Maj Kapp and his men ran into a 1 200 member group of the Mkhizes.

"They were pugnacious, and were searching for Makhanyas to kill, said the Major. "They wanted the blood of the Makhanyas because 20 of their people had been killed the previous weekend.

"It was then I spoke to the whole Impi to calm them."

Maj Kapp added: "Thousands of people in the area are living in fear. Many have moved to other areas because of intimidation and threats. Old customs are also a factor which led to the fighting." — Sapa.

## BRIEFS

FORCED REMOVALS STATISTICS--"Juggling with figures does not eradicate the human suffering caused by forced removals," was the response to Tuesday's attack by the Minister of Co-operation and Development, on a report that 3,5 million Black people had been resettled since 1960. Mr John Kane-Berman, director of the South African Institute for Race Relations said it was significant that Dr Koornhof admitted that forced removals were taking place, as the Government had persistently denied that people were being forced against their will. Referring to the Minister's rejection of figures in the Surplus People's Project report, Mr Jimmy Palos of the Division of Justice and Reconciliation of the South African Council of Churches, who has worked closely with the project said, "we must re-act with a counter-claim to Dr Koornhof's claim. It is not the first time he has made false statements about the numbers relocated." Mr Palos was referring to Dr Koornhof's initial statement last year, when the SPP report was published, that only 468 000 people had been removed. Mr Palos said that Dr Koornhof's recent breakdown of numbers did not correspond with the SPP's, which were a result of a careful ground study. Among areas he claimed Dr Koornhof's department ignored were the more than a million people moved after the abolition of farm tenancy and the fact that many people had been moved more than once.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 10]

TRANSKEI CASH PROBLEMS--Umtata--The failure of Transkei Government departments to control their accounts could result in the "collapse" of the Government, Transkei's Minister of Finance warned in Umtata yesterday. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 3]

BOSHOFF 'CONTROVERSIAL'--Kimberley--Professor Carel Boshoff's politically controversial position in the Afrikaner community had now made his tandem leadership of the Afrikaner Volkswag and the Voortrekkers untenable, the Minister of Constitutional Development and Planning, Mr Chris Heunis, said last night. Addressing a Kimberley commando of the Voortrekkers, Mr Heunis said it was unfortunate their leader was so controversial in the Afrikaner community as he was "shackling" the movement's goals. Because of Prof Boshoff many parents were curtailing their children's membership of the Voortrekkers. Mr Heunis added that Prof Boshoff's public figure was now entirely different to what the Voortrekkers needed. Instead of a dignified father-figure, children now saw Prof Boshoff as the "preposterous" cartoon in so many newspapers--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 1]



COAL PRODUCTION RECORD--The Joy 12HM9 continuous miner which produced a record-breaking 121 008 tons at Middelbult Colliery, in Sasol's Secunda complex, during March Middelbult Colliery is one of SASOL's four Secunda collieries. This represents 4,51 tons mined per available minute. This tonnage constitutes a national production record for continuous miners during a calendar month. Extracting pillars, the Joy 12HMa with its back-up of three Joy 10SC22 shuttle cars and a McCarthy Buffalo feeder breaker worked three 8-hour shifts daily and 17 shifts a week. A total of 76 shifts were worked during the month. The equipment was manned by 19 production and engineering employees per shift during the record-breaking achievement. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 24]

CISKEI AIRPORT--Bisho--The Ciskeian President Lennox Sebe reacted strongly yesterday to a criticism last week by the South African Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Progressive Federal Party, to the contemplated building of a R-25 million airport in Ciskei. Speaking at the Ciskeian National Assembly, Mr Sebe said Mr Pik Botha had said there was no necessity for an airport at Bulembo because there was one at East London only 30 km away. Pres Sebe said he found this change of attitude "extremely unexpected" as South Africa had been happy to hear of the plans in December. "It dents the relationship between the two countries," he said. "All this is ignorance because this is a principle of development that is going to give work to the people in the rural areas.--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 9]

TRIAL PRISONERS--The number of prisoners awaiting trial last year had averaged more than 18 000 at the end of each month, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said. In a written reply to a question from Mrs Helen Suzman (PFP, Houghton), Mr Coetsee said the highest end-of-month figure for prisoners awaiting trial, namely 20 428, was reached in January. Answering a further question from Mrs Suzman, he said it cost the state an average of R8.05 daily to maintain one prisoner. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 May 84 p 4]

TRANSKEI WATER SCHEME--East London--A new borehole sinking scheme has brought clean drinking water closer to the homes of 40 000 rural Transkeians since February this year. Organised by World Vision of Southern Africa in conjunction with the Employment Bureau of Africa (TEBA), 100 pumps, complete with underground piping and cylinders, have been supplied. Most of these have already been installed on new holes and on holes where windmills have been damaged beyond economical repair. The programme has been made possible by World Vision's acquisition of a modern borehole drilling rig. The rig was handed over to the Transkei Department of Agriculture for their use for the next 12 months. The aim is to sink one borehole every day during this period. According to the marketing director of World Vision, Mr David Cuthbert, the machine which was imported from the USA at a cost of R463 000, will be made available to other homeland states in the future.--DDR [Text] [East London DAILY DISPATCH in English 2 May 84 p 5]

DETAINEE KILLER--Warrant-Officer Jan Harm van As, the former security policeman found guilty of killing a political detainee, Mr Paris Malatsi, yesterday had his application for leave to appeal against conviction and sentence dismissed by the Rand Supreme Court. The 27-year-old Van As is the first person to have been convicted for the death of a detainee since detention without trial was introduced 21 years ago. Van As was found guilty of culpable homicide and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in February this year. Mr Justice F.N. Kirk-Cohen yesterday also dismissed a counter-application by the State which argued that the court had been mistaken in failing to return a verdict of murder. The judge said any other court would have given the verdict of culpable homicide. Mr Malatsi was shot in the head at point-blank range while being interrogated in Van As' office at Protea Police Headquarters in Soweto on July 5 last year. He was arrested on July 4 for allegedly having ties with the ANC, for reproducing ANC literature and for either having prepared, or been preparing, for military training. Evidence led during the trial showed that Mr Malatsi was in a sitting or kneeling position when he was shot and Van As was not more than a metre away. Van As had claimed during the trial that Mr Malatsi had shot himself in the office while Van As had been at the opposite side of the desk. Forensic experts found this to be impossible, taking into account a ricochet mark on the floor and the position on the wall where the bullet was found, as well as the position of the corpse. Van As must have been standing a metre away from Mr Malatsi as microscopic particles of blood had been found on the leg of Van As' trousers. Experts said it was a physical impossibility for such particles of blood to have travelled to the other side of the table. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 3]

SWEDISH TRADE--Stockholm--Despite Sweden's strong stand against apartheid, trade between the two countries has been booming. Figures that have just been released by the Swedish Central Bureau of Statistics show that Sweden's imports from South Africa increased by an impressive 88 percent in January this year, compared with the same month last year. Mr Lars Malmberg, a spokesman for the bureau, said that the imports were mainly ore for Sweden's iron and steel industries, and fruit--mainly pears, on which a protectionist embargo was lifted last year. Sweden's exports to South Africa for the same month jumped by a whopping 130 percent--from R10 million to R23 million. Total exports to South Africa last year amounted to R168 million. The exports consisted mainly of processed steel and machinery. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 8 May 84 p 13M]

TV INDUSTRY PROBE--The Government has ordered an inquiry into whether other companies should be allowed to enter the R180m-a-year television manufacturing business. Dr Dawie de Villiers, the Minister of Industries, has asked the Board of Trade to look into "the desirability or otherwise of maintaining the present policy of restricting entry to the television manufacturing industry and the present duty structure relating to TVs." In a statement issued in Cape Town yesterday, Dr De Villiers said the latest instruction would link up with a previous directive to the board to investigate the South African electronics industry. "The board will regard the... directive as including a review of the duties pertaining to television

monitors normally used with other equipment, such as computers." There are four major concerns in the TV manufacturing industry--Barlows (National), Philips, Teleplex (Sony and Blaupunkt) and Tek Electronics (Telefunken, Pioneer and Salora). Mr Owen Dinsdale, managing director of Barlows Manufacturing, was quoted in February as saying he had been told in Cape Town that the Government was ready to "deregulate" the TV industry. But Mr Bennie Slome, chairman of Teleplex and chairman of the Television Manufacturing Association, was then quoted as saying price competition in the industry was already fierce and there was no need for Government to try to make the industry more competitive. Anyone wishing to make representations to the new inquiry should send them to the Board of Trade and Industries, Private Bag X84, Pretoria 0001, within the next four weeks. [Text]  
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 20]

BULK SUGAR CAPACITY--Durban--The sugar industry is to build a conditioning plant and two storage silos to double bulk capacity. The conditioning plant, to be built at the C.G. Smith Sugar, Noodsberg, mill at Dalton in the Natal midlands, will have a throughput capacity of 130 000 tons based on a 36-week crushing season. The plant, being built at an estimated cost of R4,83m, should come on stream by May 1985. The Sugar Association (SASA) has also commissioned two storage silos at its Germiston bulk sugar storage depot. The new silos, each with a capacity of 7 500 tons, are being built at an estimated cost of R4,37m, entirely financed by SASA. Dr Frans Oosthuizen, the national market and communications manager for SASA, said yesterday the industry had an 80 000-ton throughput capacity at the Hulett refinery bulk conditioning plant at Rosburgh. The Noodsberg plant will boost the total bulk capacity to 210 000 tons a year by the 1986/87 milling season. The two planned storage silos at Germiston, added to the current 7 500-ton storage at the depot, will boost total storage capacity on the Reef to 22 500 tons. Dr Oosthuizen said the decision to go ahead with the new plants was in line with the sugar industry's policy of providing manufacturers with modern and expanded bulk sugar requirements.--Sapa [Text]  
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 11 May 84 p 20]

LEAD CONSUMPTION DROP--Lead consumption, currently 50 000 tons a year, is likely to decline over the next four to five years. Mr George Griffiths, the managing director of Fry's Metals, the largest secondary lead smelter, says the last price peak was in 1979/80. There was a slight recovery in 1981 but since then the price has remained low. About 30 000 tons come from scrap and 20 000 tons from primary foreign sources. Lead concentrate from GFSA's Black Mountain mine at Aggenys, northern Cape, has to be exported because there is no primary smelter for lead in South Africa. Feasibility studies for a primary smelter have been done but economic factors and not a lack of technological know-how have held back construction. About 60% to 70% of lead is used in the automotive battery industry. Batteries are also the chief source of scrap. One reason for the fall in lead consumption has been the declining use of the metal for printing. The electric cable industry is making more use of aluminium and plastics. The chemical industry has replaced lead with plastics. Less solder is used in electronics because of the trend towards miniaturised printed circuit boards. [Text]  
[Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 17]

STEELMETALS DIVERSIFIES--Steelmets, the largest importer of machine tools, has had to diversify into other fields to maintain turnover--R58,8m in 1983--through the downturn. The managing director, Mr Mike Gandy, due to retire next year, decided on a policy of diversification because, in machine tools, "there is always a feast or a famine, depending on the armaments business and when manufacturing runs out of capacity." He built up a roller bearing business because this is less cyclical and provides a steady volume of replacement orders from the mines and general industry. The company developed into a distributor of construction, materials handling and welding equipment. It also hires out welding machines and compressors. Machine tools still contribute roughly 50% to turnover. It is also a large engineering contractor involved in the mechanical aspect of dam-building, which has been profitable lately. Steelmetals is replacing the gates of the Vaal Dam, installed in 1953, and tendering for other power station contracts. Anglovaal has a 72% stake in Steelmetals which, as a matter of policy, has no local manufacturing commitments. Overheads are kept down by not having manufacturing facilities with capacity utilisations to be maintained. Mr Gandy's management style has always emphasised cost effectiveness. He says: "We closed the tap on imports at the right time because we make use of consulting economists, and introduced drastic cost controls." He believes that the company is in a consolidation phase and--"with money in the bank"--further diversification can be undertaken, with mining machinery offering future potential. Turnover in the machine tool market has declined by half in the last two years and the prospects for an upturn are not evident. Mr H. Wipperfurth, chairman of the Machine Tool Merchants' Association, believes the machine tool market will be worth R130m this year. Mr Gerard Rothel, vice-chairman of the SA Machine Tool Manufacturing Association, expects turnover in the local manufacture of machine tools to rise to R20m from R16m in 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 17]

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LAG--South Africa's decentralisation incentives are causing Swaziland to lose out on its fair share of industrial development. Speaking at the inauguration of Langa National Brickworks near Mpaka yesterday, the Swaziland Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr Derek van Wissel, said Swaziland had not been able to match the incentives South Africa gave industry locating in its designated decentralisation areas. As a result, it was not receiving a fair amount of industrial investment. With the number of people entering the workforce at a greater rate than the increase in jobs available--only 30% of the jobs required by school-leavers were being provided--this spelled hard times for Swaziland in the future. As a result, the country was having to change its economic policies. "We have had a number of bad experiences over the last couple of years with fickle industries who have moved to South Africa to take advantage of the incentives there. "So we are now emphasising the development of resource-based industry which cannot just up and leave," said Mr Van Wissel. "In addition, we must try to counter the South African incentives. The possibilities in this area are still being examined. However, as private enterprise presupposes that profit is the primary incentive, we will aim to relieve the burdens on profit." [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 2]



SECURITY 'LIFERS'--Thirty-seven prisoners were currently serving life sentences for crimes against the security of the State while 139 were serving sentences of longer than 10 years, the Minister of Justice, Mr Kobie Coetsee, said in written reply to a question from Mr Tian van der Merwe (PFP, Green Point). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 4]

LAND FOR ARMSCOR--No land had yet been expropriated on behalf of Armscor for the proposed De Hoop missile testing range on the Cape South Coast, but about 43 000 ha would be acquired during the course of this year, the Minister of Community Development, Mr Pen Kotze, said in written reply to a question from Mr Philip Myburgh (PFP, Wynberg). [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 May 84 p 4]

RESERVE BANK TENDER OFFER--The Reserve Bank is making another tender offer of R100m tax anticipation Treasury bills. Tenders for the 113-day bills close at 10h00 today and payment is due at 13h00 tomorrow. Market sources expect that the rate for the issue will work out at about 17,75%, four points higher than the average rate for the previous issue. In four weeks the Reserve Bank will have issued special Treasury bills to the value of R400m and although this has drawn cash out of the money market, the object of the exercise is not to keep the market short of funds but to raise cash for the Treasury. Seasonally this is a lean period for the Exchequer. Monthly outlays for Government expenditure amounts to R2,1bn but collections are at an ebb, with the main sources of funds being general sales tax, excise and customs duties, plus a small trickle of income tax money. The inflow leaves a deficit which is usually funded by the issue of long-dated stock. At present there is an understandable reluctance by the Treasury to issue stock at current rates which fluctuate between 14,90% and 15%. But sooner or later the Treasury will have to buy long-term funds because the present issues of Treasury bills anticipate tax collections at the end of August, leaving a diminished flow of funds short the second half of the current fiscal year. Perhaps the Treasury ought to consider tapping three-year stock into the market. The rate might work out somewhat higher, but it is better at this stage to go short than to go long. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 8 May 84 p 5]

PLATINUM PRODUCTION RISE--Western platinum is continuing its steady expansion of production of platinum group metals, the interim report for the six months to March reveals. The company is not quoted on any stock exchange and is almost entirely wholly-owned by three shareholders--Lonrho (50%), Falconbridge (25%) and Superior Oil (24%). Wesplat, however, publishes detailed production figures for its platinum group metals and other base metals, while this kind of breakdown is not revealed in the accounts of the major quoted producers, Impala Platinum and Rustenberg Platinum. Wesplat increased tonnage milled to 1,019-million in the six months to March, compared with 944 000 tons in the same period last year and 649 000 tons in the six months to March 1982. Platinum production is up to 2 311 kg (six months to March 1983--1 842 kg), while palladium production rose to 1 016kg (801kg). Production of other precious metals rose to

749kg (529kg), but base metal production was slightly lower, with nickel at 1 010 tons (1 012 tons), copper at 615 tons (634 tons) and cobalt at 11 tons (10 tons). Working profit rose 60% to R11,738m (R7,367m) on sales of R41,123m (R31,553m) after cost of sales of R29,385m (R24,186m). Development results on the UG2 reef shows the value of pgm have risen to 5,92g/t from 5,47g/t in the six months to March 1983. This compares with grades of 6,12g/t for the year to September 1982 and 5,6g/t for the year to September 1983. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 5]

'STRIKER' REVOLVER SHOTGUN--A new semi-automatic, 12-bore shotgun, which will soon be available in Kimberley, was demonstrated to security personnel from various city firms as well as to members of the police reaction unit in the city yesterday. The Striker shotgun, which has been described by a local weapons dealer as the first of its kind, is made of duralumin (a type of space-age aluminium also used in the making of aircraft). Mr John Klemp, the manager of a local sports shop, said the weapon was ideal for farmers, and for security personnel. 'It has a bigger magazine capacity than most other shotguns and it is very easy to handle,' he said. Mr Peter Lawrie, who gave the demonstration, said the Striker was the first 'revolver' shotgun to be manufactured in this country. 'The system of operation is a spring motor driven by a revolving cylinder. 'Although it is only a semi-automatic weapon, it can be fired at a rate of 12 rounds in three seconds,' Mr Lawrie said. The weapon has little recoil and can easily be fired by women. 'This, and its unique safety features, makes it an ideal self-protection weapon. 'Even if the weapon is dropped with the safety catch in the firing position it will not discharge any rounds,' Mr Lawrie said. 'Until the trigger is applied, the magazine is always out of alignment with the firing pin and therefore it cannot be discharged. 'The weapon is reliable even in Kimberley's dusty conditions, and it is guaranteed not to rust.' The Striker weighs 4,2 kilogrammes, and is about 50 cm in length when the but is folded. 'The lethal range is about 50 to 70 metres but when it has been loaded with buckshot or solid slugs, it is dangerous up to 500 metres,' Mr Lawrie said. The basic price of the shotgun is about R680. [Text] [Kimberley DIAMOND FIELDS ADVERTISER in English 4 May 84 p 3]

SADF DICTIONARY--Brig J.H. Picard, head of the language directorate of the Defence Force, hands over the latest revised edition of the Joint Military Dictionary to the Chief of the SADF, Gen C.L. Viljoen. The dictionary has been compiled with the aid of a computer. It focuses on terms used by the four Arms of the Service. The aim is to supply the Defence Force Family and the whole country with military terms, definitions, abbreviations and acronyms. This unique publication, which represents a milestone for the Defence Force, covers about 50 000 words. With the rapid growth of technology, an improved edition of the dictionary is expected within two years. Since a dictionary is by its very nature dynamic and user orientated, any commentary and suggestions for possible additions will be welcomed. [Text] [Johannesburg PARATUS in English Apr 84 p 24]



'ROOTS' SERIES BANNED--"Roots," the blockbuster series scheduled for screening by Bop-TV later this month, was banned by the directorate of Publications in 1980. This was confirmed by a spokesman for the directorate in Cape Town yesterday. Observers believe the matter is certain to be discussed between the South African and Bophuthatswana governments. The disclosure came as a bolt from the blue to the fledgeling TV station yesterday. All a spokesman would say was "no comment." And in response to an inquiry by the Mail, a spokesman for the SABC said: "As the SABC understands the position, Bop-TV bears the responsibility for its programme content relayed to South Africa in terms of the agreement between the governments of South Africa and Bophuthatswana." From the statement it can be deduced that the SABC won't pull the plug on "Roots" if Bop-TV decides to go ahead with it--which observers believe it will. [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 9 May 84 p 3]

AV MEMBERSHIP--The Afrikanervolkswag announced in Pretoria yesterday that more than a thousand people had joined the organisation and that further applications were "streaming in." In a statement released by the new Afrikaner organisation in Pretoria yesterday, the secretary, Mr Danie Grabe, said the executive was satisfied with the response and was convinced the AV had a place in South African society. Mr Grabe said the AV was a family cultural organisation and that any statements made before the official establishment of the organisation on Saturday, May 5, by any of the members at meetings should not be seen as a reflection on the AV. Mr Grabe was referring to the meeting on the Friday preceding the founding of the Volkswag which 12 000 people attended to listen to Dr Andries Treurnicht, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche and other political figures. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 84 p 8]

BOSHOFF DENIES CLAIMS--Pretoria--The interim chairman of the new Afrikaner Volkswag, Prof Carel Boshoff, yesterday denied assertions that the organisation was a militant body. In a Press statement in Pretoria, the former Broederbond chief charged that certain media had presented the public with a "distorted picture" of the cultural organisation. He said the Volkswag completely dissociated itself from violence as a means to achieve its objective. "The Afrikaner Volkswag wishes to state categorically that the speakers at the (organisation's) founding congress acted in their personal capacities and that their views are not necessarily those of the Volkswag."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 5]

BOSHOFF DEPLORES ATTACK--Prof Carel Boshoff said he regarded it as extremely unfortunate that a youth meeting had been used to attack him in public as leader of the Voortrekker movement. In a statement to Sapa yesterday, Prof Boshoff said Mr Chris Heunis, who is a senior minister, had done the Voortrekker movement a disfavour by using his privilege to officiate at a commando to create anxiety within the movement. By doing this he had done more to promote a malevolent spirit of intolerance which was being nurtured in order to destroy everybody with whom one did not agree. It was part of a process to politicise everything and to reduce cultural and alternative viewpoints to political opposition. "How is it possible that I, as chairman

of the Afrikaner Broederbond, who has been acceptable and useful to almost everything, must now be eliminated in all fields because I now have a different viewpoint on the cultural level? "Sensible people notice these double standards and will make their judgements accordingly."--Sapa [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 18 May 84 p 9]

MANDELA'S POSSIBLE RELEASE--Paris--South Africa's ambassador to France, Mr Robert du Plooy, has said the political situation in southern Africa was changing so quickly following Pretoria's agreements with Angola and Mozambique that "anything is possible--even a rapprochement with the ANC." Du Plooy told reporters at a luncheon of the French Overseas Press Association that such a rapprochement could even lead to the liberation of ANC leader Nelson Mandela, who is serving a life sentence for high treason. Asked whether the current detente in the region could so diminish the ANC threat to SA's internal security that release of Mandela and other ANC leaders might be envisaged, Mr Du Plooy said: "Mandela is not a political prisoner. He is a criminal sentenced to life imprisonment for high treason, and normally, in South Africa, life imprisonment is not subject to parole. "A short time ago, if I had been asked that question, I would have said Mandela will never be freed. "But now, following the agreements with Angola and Mozambique, things are changing so quickly that anything is possible. "For example, if the ANC renounced its links with the Soviet Union, agrees to pursue its aims by exclusively peaceful means and African Government, everything could be discussed, including the fate of Mandela and other ANC leaders."--Sapa [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 May 84 p 2]

CSO: 3400/990

LANGA NATIONAL BRICKWORKS NEARS COMPLETION

Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 10 May 84 p 2

[Article by Mike Jensen]

[Text]

**THE second largest supplier of paving bricks to South Africa has started production in Swaziland.**

Roberts Construction, a Murray & Roberts company, is nearing completion of the R9,5m Langa National Brickworks near Mpaka. The operation has already begun producing paving and face bricks and the plant plans to have an output of 50-million bricks by the end of its first year in business.

The final capacity will be about 65-million bricks a year.

Built to utilise the high-grade clay deposits in the area — about 80km south east of Manzini — the brickworks will help alleviate South Africa's chronic brick shortage and also supply the relatively-small local demand.

There is about 25 years' supply of clay available on site and a further 25 years' supply of reserves on hand in the surrounding area.

In its target markets, Langa's production will account for about 20% of Natal's face-brick consumption and 10% of the Transvaal's. Corobrik will be marketing the bricks for the next 4½ years, after which time a new marketing agreement will be negotiated.

The railhead at Mpaka will be completed by July 1 and this will allow the bricks to be economically sent south to Natal and east to Mozambique.

Later, another rail-link will be established to serve the Transvaal. Bricks will also be transported by road, especially to the areas of acute shortage in the Eastern Transvaal.

Two transport companies — SUV and

Cargo — are known to be competing for the haulage contract.

"We will initially be concentrating on the areas least well served at the moment, but in the future we will also be able to economically supply Johannesburg and Durban," Langa's managing director, Mr Jeffrey Coorsh, said at Mpaka yesterday.

Mr Coorsh emphasised that the high quality of the bricks would help in gaining market share.

"The press process, combined with the type of clay at Mpaka, will produce bricks with an extremely high compressive strength and also eliminate the efflorescence problem found in many bricks.

"The variety of clay on hand also means we will be able to produce a wide range of textures and unusual colours from light maize to deep plum. We do not plan to be the Yves Saint Laurent of bricks, but they will be of a high quality and distinctive," added Mr Coorsh.

"The production system we use is the most economic and cost-effective in Southern Africa and we are at the right place at the right time to take advantage of South Africa's shortage, which is expected to last until the end of the century.

A major source of funding for Langa Brickworks came from Tibiyo Taka Nagwane (TTN) — the country's development corporation.

As a result, Langa is 51% owned by TTN. London Brick Engineering, which supplied the technology and factory management, is 17½% owner and the other major shareholders are Roberts Construction (7%), the German Development Corporation (7%) and the Commonwealth Development Corporation (12½%).

## MEDIA PEOPLE DISCUSS ROLE, RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONAL PRESS

Gweru MOTO in English May 84 pp 7-8

[Text]

"JOURNALISM in Zimbabwe must renovate itself and become more event centred instead of speech centred as it is at the moment", says Willie Musarurwa, editor of the *Sunday Mail*.

In an interview with MOTO, Cde Musarurwa criticised the local press for what he called "speech journalism" which was a tendency among local journalists to report government ministers' speeches while completely ignoring the events for which these speeches were made. "I think it is falsification of the event if a journalist attends a function where a lot of things happen then only reports the minister's speech." It gives the impression that the minister was speaking on top of a mountain. Cde Musarurwa felt that that the main cause of this was a desire by journalists to please people in government even to the extent of embarrassing them.

Dr John Tsimba, the Director of information said he had also noticed the tendency towards "speech journalism" but felt that the problem was with the editors who should get reporters to do indepth articles, "because we don't want to get into a situation where people will say, 'well, I will not read the *Herald* because I have already heard that statement on radio!'"

Dr Tsimba said that to move away from that, the papers had been encouraged to establish feature departments and these were going out and doing feature articles from time to time.

Asked what scope existed in Zimbabwe for constructive criticism, Cde Musarurwa said there was plenty of room for it but felt that this should be intelligent and must pinpoint the mistakes and not just say something was bad. "Constructive criticism must be able to subject a statement or an idea to intelligent criticism. It must argue the issue and not the person who made it."

The local press has been accused, especially by foreign journalists of being too timid. But before one condemns it, one has to see how editors determine what to publish and what not to. According to Willie Musarurwa, it is the duty of the papers to strive for national unity. "In a developing country like ours, where we are fighting to unite the people and where we know that before independence there was division among the people according to race, it is the duty of the newspapers not to publish anything that is contrary to the achievement of that national unity."

Dr John Tsimba felt that the local press could not have the same function as that in politically integrated countries like Britain, "We would expect our journalists to take national interest first when they publish anything about the country. In the United Kingdom, they don't have problems of disparity in thinking which we have here. Here we have problems of dissidents, we have a problem of people who don't see eye to eye with the government and we have problems of unity. In Britain, they don't have to talk

about national unity because it is taken for granted that they are united as a nation, so they can afford sensationalisation, which is something we cannot go into here because we have more pressing tasks of trying to forge ahead with development."

Clive Wilson, editor of the *Financial Gazette*, admitted that there was no press censorship in Zimbabwe, but pointed out that there was no getting away from the fact that if the government owns the majority of the shares in the daily newspapers, then the publishers were bound to give the point of view of the government. "It would be naive for the daily newspapers to criticise the government."

In the case of the *Financial Gazette*, Clive Wilson said his paper published what they felt people are entitled to know, "We publish what we feel people want to read and this is also the reason for our popularity."

Last year, at the height of the Matebeleland crisis, there was a complete news-blackout where the local press ignored the events in the area, leaving the field free for foreign journalists. The result was that they filed reports which were often biased and not fully informed as the reporters were in most cases not familiar with the background to the conflict and tended to categorise the issue as tribal. The biased reporting by the foreign media was to a large extent responsible for the bad image Zimbabwe got abroad. What do people in the media feel about the way security related issues are being handled?

"I think the greatest constraints facing local newsmen are in the security fields, here I think is cause for disappointment in the government's attitude. The government has not created the right source of information link between the press, police and the army, considering the difficult situation in Matebeleland," said Clive Wilson.

A similar view was expressed by Cde Willie Musarurwa who felt that the government should issue communiques on security issues, "While I believe it is necessary for the government to have control of information in such areas, it must not impose a news blackout as this is conducive to rumour and rumours are more dangerous than the real information. What the human mind cannot stand is a vacuum of information when they know something is happening. They are going to create their own stories using their fertile imaginations." The Director of Information Dr John Tsimba expressed a different view, "Whether we had a blackout or not, we would still have had a bad image abroad because there were foreign correspondents who write what they would like to see happening in Zimbabwe rather than what is really happening. Judging from history and the

way our independence was looked at by some people, whatever happened in Matebeleland had some sort of self-fulfilling prophecy on their part. It was essential for the government to be able to stabilise the situation in the country to be able to identify where the trouble was, and the nature of the trouble before they could open it up.

"The issue was a security one and you can't let security matters be debated in the press as if they were some social issue. Security matters are best left to security officials who deal with them in an atmosphere free from the glaring publicity."

The government was not considering issuing communiques on the security situation in Matebeleland, as Dr John Tsimba revealed in reply to a question.

"The situation doesn't warrant it," he said, "you don't want to go into a situation where you are fighting dissidents through communiques. Once you do that, you are magnifying a problem which we think is containable, maybe you will even be admitting that it is out of control, which is not the case."

But how do foreign journalists feel about working in Zimbabwe? Robin Drew of Argus Africa News Service felt there was no restriction on foreign journalists operating in Zimbabwe although he admitted that there were difficulties in getting into certain places, "when an area is placed out of bounds, this makes things difficult." As a foreign correspondent working in Zimbabwe, Robin Drew felt there should be more contact between the foreign press and the government, "There is nothing to be gained by creating barriers between the government and the press. A more open relationship pays in the long run. What foreign journalists want is quick contact with the people who can provide the answers because news is a perishable commodity which you want to send while it is still fresh."

On press censorship Robin Drew said as a general rule, censorship of the press did not help, as it led to suspicion, "the best answer is to open the doors and let the light in."

Similar views on censorship were expressed by the Director of Information Dr John

Tsimba who felt that a press free from censorship was essential for people to ventilate their views and grievances. "A free press enables the government to know what the people think. While it is necessary to enlighten the people about government policies through the newspapers, the papers should also act as feed-back which should determine where we go and how to correct projects and programmes intended for the people. The danger of censorship is that it makes room for corruption, rumour mongering and gossip on national issues. It is not in the national interest of this country that is why we don't have it." □



MATABELELAND NORTH LEADERS ACCUSED OF TRIBALISM

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 30 Apr 84 p 1

[Article by Luke Mhlaba]

[Text] The Minister of National Supplies, Cde Enos Nkala, yesterday called for the dissolution of the ZANU(PF) Matabeleland North provincial executive, saying it was set up by a tribal clique through fraudulent methods.

In an interview before addressing a rally at Ntabazinduna yesterday, Cde Nkala, who is ZANU(PF)'s treasurer, said the present provincial leadership was a tribal clique which had taken advantage of the disturbed situation in Matabeleland to entrench itself in power.

"All this was done to deny Ndebeles effective leadership positions in the party," said Cde Nkala.

He accused the executive committee which is headed by Cde Oliver Ushendibaha, of denying Ndebele-speaking people membership of the ruling party.

"Some Ndebele people seeking party membership have been driven away and some have even been beaten up," said Cde Nkala.

"Evidence has now been presented of people being chased away from the party office by the present leadership.

These people are bitter that they should be denied membership of ZANU(PF) in their own area."

Cde Nkala said evidence of the executive committee's malpractices had been presented to the party's central committee which was considering what action to take.

Dissolved

"I feel so strongly about this matter that I want the present executive to be dissolved before the party's congress and new elections to be held under favourable conditions that give all tribes that live in this area a balanced leadership."

Cde Nkala said a proliferation of false party districts had been created in Bulawayo so as to help the executive committee to continue its domination of the party.

These districts were, in fact, no more than cells because under the party constitution, a district should consist of 5 000 members, a branch of 500 members, and a cell of 100 members," said Cde Nkala.

"Most of the so-called districts have only about 100 members. The party gets very little money from them."

Cde Nkala said the "tribal clique" had imposed its own people on party organs in the province.

"In Lupane, for instance, the so-called provincial representative is a man "imported" from Gokwe and the people have been forced to accept him."

Cde Nkala said the party members in Nkayi and Lupane were being used by the provincial executive only as sources of money without being given a chance to play an effective role.

"The only achievements of this committee have been the embezzlement of funds and the expulsion of members," said Cde Nkala. He added that ZANU(PF) was a partnership of tribes and each tribe had to be sufficiently represented.

The Hwange district of the party, said Cde Nkala, did not represent the people in the area but had also been set up to deny Ndebeles leadership.

Addressing the rally, Cde Nkala said the people of Matabeleland should come forward and join ZANU(PF) as well as support the Government.

"You must produce your own people with leadership qualities so you can effectively participate in Government."

He said there was need to remove the wrong impression that Ndebele people were dissidents or dissident supporters.

The Minister said shipments of maize from the United States had reached Natal and would be brought to Zimbabwe by rail.

The Government had imported the maize to make up for the shortfall in the country's harvest caused by the drought, he said.

He said the imported maize was the yellow type which had been brought into the country during the famine of 1947, and it would be mixed with white maize to improve its taste.

Meanwhile, the vice-president of PF-ZAPU, Cde Josiah Chinamano yesterday challenged Cde Nkala to substantiate his statement in which he was quoted as saying some PF-ZAPU councillors in Matabeleland were dissident supporters.



Cde Chinamano was reacting to reports that Cde Nkala had asked PF-ZAPU councillors to stand up during a rally on Saturday and accused them of being dissident supporters during his current tour of Matabeleland, Ziana reports.

Cde Nkala, responding to Cde Chinamano's statement said the deputy PF-ZAPU leader was indulging in cheap politics and that his statement was not worthy of any comment.

Cde Nkala and the Minister of State (Political Affairs and Provincial Development Co-ordination) in the Prime Minister's office, Cde Maurice Nyagumbo, were visiting Isotshe School in the Esibomvu district of Matabeleland when the incident took place.

CSO: 3400/983

#### FOUR OFFICIALS JAILED FOR BRIBERY

Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 84 p 1

[Article by Tony Carnie]

[Text] Four Government officials convicted of taking bribes from Harare businessman Samson Paweni were yesterday sentenced to effective jail terms varying between 10 and four years with labour.

After sentencing the four men in the High Court, Harare, yesterday, Mr Justice Smith ordered the police and the Public Service Commission to conduct a thorough investigation into allegations of corruption and what was called a "Manicaland kingdom" or clique among top officials in the former Ministry of Labour and Social Services.

It was important that international aid or money voted by Parliament to help starving people was used correctly rather than going into the "greedy palms of dishonest officials."

Ordering that copies of the court record be sent to the police and the PSC, Mr Justice Smith said it was the duty of the police to ensure that no guilty party escaped prosecution.

Police allege that Paweni swindled the Government of nearly \$5,8 million through falsified drought-relief transport claims.

Gedion Muchada Govere (30), a former principal executive officer in the then Ministry of Labour and Social Services was sentenced to 12 years' jail. Two years were conditionally suspended for five years--an effective 10 years.

Agreed facts were that he received bribes totalling \$4 800 from Paweni during the last quarter of 1983 for not revealing that certain claims by the Paweni Trading Corporation were inflated.

Urayayi Samuel Zembe (26), employed in the same ministry as a senior executive officer, was also sentenced to 12 years (two suspended)--an effective 10 years.

He accepted bribes totalling \$8 300 for not revealing overcharging by the corporation.

John Chinaka (39), a senior executive officer in the Central Payments Office of the Ministry of Finance was sentenced to nine years' jail (three suspended)--an effective six years.

Agreed facts were that he was not responsible for the accuracy of claim vouchers but would expedite payment. He had passed claims for payment knowing they were inflated and he received about \$6 200 either for himself or his brother and the use of a car from Paweni.

Leopold Velson Chirumanzi (32) who was a welfare assistant in the then Ministry of Labour and Social Services, was jailed for seven years (three suspended)--an effective four years.

He admitted at his trial that he took bribes totalling between \$2 000 to \$3 000 from a man acting for Paweni. He took the bribes as an inducement to conceal that some claims were inflated.

All four pleaded guilty before a city regional magistrate and were referred to the High Court for sentence.

Before sentencing the men, Mr Justice Smith referred to recent similar cases in which the courts had emphasised that punishment would be severe, as public officials were expected to be totally honest.

Fraud and dishonesty in the Government were likely to affect the attitude of foreign donors and would hinder development.

A deterrent sentence was therefore needed to discourage similar conduct by other officials. But the four men would only be punished for their individual involvement, and not for the calculated prejudice to the State of over \$5 million.

Speaking in mitigation on Wednesday, Chirumanzi alleged that almost every senior official in the ministry was aware at an early date that Paweni was overcharging for transport.

He had written to his superiors advising the cancellation of the Paweni contract because of discrepancies in claim vouchers.

But no action was taken, he said, and he later took bribes because of implied threats to his career.

There was the possibility of being transferred to a "station without an office," he said.

He named a number of senior officials he said were from Manicaland and claimed he felt like an invader in their kingdom."

He was made to write a report on the use of \$2 million donated by the German Democratic Republic without reference to receipts or requisitions.

Zembe said he and Govere were also "invaders in the Manicaland clique" and that there was a network to deliberately maladminister drought-relief programmes to channel funds to the "people of Manicaland."

He said he was told by one of his superiors that if he came across any irregularities he should make this known verbally--and not in writing.

"I am sorry that I worked in a corrupt ministry with a corrupt minister and criminal administrators," said Govere.

The four were represented by Mr George Chikumbirike. Mr Augustine Chikumira and Mr Yunus Omerjee appeared for the State.

CSO: 3400/983

## ZCTU PLAN FOR AN ADVISORY COUNCIL

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 2 May 84 p 1

[Text] The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions is considering the establishment of a high-powered Workers' Advisory Council to ensure genuine workers' participation in all industries, the ZCTU president. Cde Alfred Makwarimba, said yesterday.

Speaking at the celebrations to mark Workers' Day (May Day) at Rufaro Stadium he said the council would include representatives from ZCTU, the employers' association and Government.

"The terms of reference for this organisation will primarily be a brain trust where all thorny labour issues are discussed and proposals submitted to Government for further consideration.

The Workers' Advisory Council would act as a buffer between Government and workers and the various management institutions.

Cde Makwarimba said ZCTU would soon establish an economic and research department to investigate all economic aspects affecting workers in the country.

### Training

Arrangements for training staff to run the department were at an advanced stage. Deserving candidates would soon be selected, he said.

"This department will research the country's economic activities relevant to the needs of workers and make suggestions. It will also be indexing the fluctuation of prices of goods and services and try to tailor them to workers' incomes."

Cde Makwarimba said although the ZCTU was establishing these departments with the aim of truly representing the workers, the successful implementation of programmes pertaining to industrial problems was threatened by the present Industrial Conciliation Act.

## Bill

There has been a lot of talk on the Labour Bill which will replace the Industrial Conciliation Act. ZCTU and other organisations participated in drafting the new Bill.

He appealed to Government to present the new Bill with minimum delay as it was frustrating positive efforts to create good industrial relations.

Cde Makwarimba called on Government to impose strict rules on companies closing down factories in the country, only to open new ones in neighbouring countries, and then coming back to sell their products, thereby putting local manufacturers out of business.

On the unification of splinter unions to form one trade union to contact industry, he said great progress had been made.

He called on all workers in industries with splinter trade unions to contact ZCTU to identify the people they wanted to lead the unified unions.

CSO: 3400/983

MINISTER MUNANGACWA REVEALS SOUTH AFRICAN DESTABILIZATION STRATEGY

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] Details were given in London yesterday of what amounts to a secret war waged by South Africa against Zimbabwe.

A long article in The Guardian said it was ironic that Zimbabwe, which has the closest economic ties with South Africa, should "suddenly find itself the odd man out, the only Frontline State which does not accept public ministerial encounters with representatives of the apartheid regime," reports Arnold Raphool from London.

"Mr Robert Mugabe has so far resisted the pressure. Now there are many people in Harare who fear their turn has come and that South Africa's strategy of regional destabilisation may now focus on Zimbabwe."

Arms

Evidence of South African intervention in Zimbabwe was provided by Cde Emmerson Munangagwa, Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office responsible for security, who last week agreed to show Jonathan Steele of The Guardian some of the official files on the secret war.

It provided him the testimony of captured dissidents and tests on abandoned arms and ammunition revealed the existence of a South African intelligence operation using supply lines through Botswana.

The Guardian story that noted the dissident group, known locally as Super ZAPU, had no official name, "presumably because its controllers hope to hide behind the separately motivated dissident unrest in Matabeleland."

Cataloguing the evidence of South African involvement, the London daily said the Zimbabwe Government had listed 48 incidents of violence in 1983 with several more that year in which Pretoria's hand could be detected.

Among them were ambushes of Government troops, attacks on a bridge and a mine and the shooting of three white farmers.



## Abortive

Two Super ZAPU military leaders captured last year, George Thebe and Hilary Ndlovu, had confirmed that their first contact by South Africa was made at Pretoria's initiative in October 1982 when they met in a motel in Francistown, Botswana, with three white South African officers in military intelligence.

One was Malcolm Callaway, formerly of the Rhodesian Special Branch and its successor the Central Intelligence Organisation.

The Guardian said after an abortive raid on the Nyala railway depot in which three white Rhodesian mercenaries were killed by Zimbabwe forces, "South Africa appears to have decided to use only black saboteurs and to operate exclusively where there is dissidence. With Callaway as the main link, South Africa sent several vehicle-loads of weapons through Botswana for pick-up by Super ZAPU."

The arms, mostly Warsaw Pact weapons probably captured in Angola and Mozambique, included AK-47 rifles, RPG-7 rocket launchers, machineguns and, since July, landmines. The South Africans had copied Zimbabwean Army uniforms for use by the dissidents and had copied ZIPRA badges showing Dr Joshua Nkomo as "Father Zimbabwe."

## Recruiter

Ammunition found on captured dissidents carried the head-stamp "22-80," indicating that the bullets were made in Romania in 1980. As ZIPRA had not received any weapons since 1979, they could only have come from a new supplier--South Africa. Cartridges with "22-80" head-stamp had been found all over Matabeleland.

The Guardian said two of the Super ZAPU's political leaders were Makatini Goduza Moyo, member of the PF-ZAPU central committee, who was thought to be super ZAPU's chief recruiter at the Dukwe camp in Botswana, where he screened dissidents for transfer to one of five training bases for operations in the northern Transvaal, and Abel Vela, founder and president of Super ZAPU.

He was PF-ZAPU's chief representative in Botswana during the liberation war. He did not return to Zimbabwe after Independence.

Cde Munangagwa is quoted as saying South African-armed dissidents operating in Zimbabwe at any one time number about 100--about a third of the total dissidents. "They are the most active group," the Minister said.

CSO: 3400/983

## PROS, CONS OF CENSORING POLITICAL LITERATURE DISCUSSED

Gweru MOTO in English May 84 pp 5, 6

[Text]

WAY back in the dark ages, about 12 years ago, you couldn't have gone to see *Helga*, a film about full frontal birth, with someone of the "opposite" sex. Nor could you have read Charles Mungoshi's collection of stories, *The Coming of the Dry Season*, without — according to the 1975 censorship board of Rhodesia — offending the police. It was reasoned that Charles Mungoshi's story, *The Accident*, might have a powerfully undesirable effect on Africans. "The Board is aware," a report said, "that the African is still tremendously influenced by the written word and that many cannot distinguish between written fact and fiction."

So, like a whole string of other African literature, whether it was political or not, Mungoshi and others were banned. Many films lizard-jerked their way through expurgated scenarios. There was even a list of words that were not to be uttered at all on celluloid. "We tore up that list," said Mr Gus Kingma, the outgoing chairman of the Board of Censors who was appointed in 1981.

In general terms, it is safe to say that Zimbabwean censorship has emerged from its gloomy Crimean mentality and is somewhere in the last quarter of the 20th century. "We are a non-controversial board," Mr Kingma told MOTO. "We do not ban much."

Although overt censorship has become a seeming non-issue, since the board can only scrutinise that which is brought before it, the level of sophistication in unseen censoring though far removed from the blundering, high Victorian stupidity of previous regimes, may be equally threatening.

Under the Censorship and Entertainments Control Amendment (1983) it is still possible for any police officer or probation officer to seize material — from films and videos to statues and books — for examination by the board.

The terms of the Act would mean as widely different things to a Calvinist stamp collector as to an eccentric existentialist. Anything, in the view of the nine members of the board which is "indecent or obscene" i.e. "has the tendency to deprave or corrupt the minds of persons", is a candidate for the scissors. The relevant clauses state that anything "harmful to public morals" or outrageous and disgusting or "subversive of morality" or offensive to a section of the community is a front runner in the banning stakes. The operative words are that such literature, film, material or whatever should harm its "likely" audience; or whether it "unduly" exploits violence, horror and cruelty.

The censorship board chairman, Mr Gus Kingma, outlined his approach to the board's operations: "Our job is to determine through our collective experience the acceptability of things to the public."

"My own view of censorship is that I really do not like other people dictating what I would read and what I should hear and what I should see. But while the legislation is in force, I do not mind being the guy to do it."

Little consensus on the censors is apparent and most criticism — constructive or otherwise — in Zimbabwe takes the form of minor lobbies or cliquish caterwauling without any apparent collective voice. The

University of Zimbabwe, and formerly of Rhodesia, has formed a dignified front against some of the excesses of successive boards, but it has stood virtually alone.

It was as a result of an appeal by lecturer Musa Zimunya (independent of the university) against the banning of Dambudzo Marechera's second book, *Black Sunlight* (soon after the author returned to Zimbabwe in October 1981) that much of the paranoia which had accompanied reviews of "suspect" African literature was lifted. *Black Sunlight* was a test case.

Not only did Zimunya shatter previously held concepts about so-called obscenity but he highlighted areas of blind prejudice in the board's thinking. Strange conclusions in the board's summary "that the author's wide reading is revealed in his outpourings of fantasy and philosophy" were devastated by Zimunya's arguments: "How can we seriously say that wide reading leads to outpourings of fantasy and philosophy?"

Zimunya also attacked the idea that Marechera was simply trying to be a "modern" writer, as if African writers should somehow not be.

Most important, Zimunya attacked the presumption of the board that he was defending *Black Sunlight* in his capacity as a university representative. "I did not have to consult the university to see that the decision of the board was unconscionable and that it violated the freedom of expression."

Zimunya's response was, he now says, a "reflex action . . . affected by decisions whose consequence is to thwart and frustrate creativity."

Indian writer Salman Rushdie, in an opinion piece in the magazine *Index on Censorship*, has said:

"The worst, most insidious effect of censorship is that, in the end, it can deaden the imagination of people. Where there is no debate, it is hard to go on remembering, every day, that there is a suppressed side to every argument. It becomes almost impossible to conceive of what the suppressed things might be. It becomes easy to think that what has been suppressed was valueless, anyway, or so dangerous that it needed to be suppressed. And then the victory of the censor is total."

There are glaring instances of censorship's strange contortions: news blackouts over southern Matabeleland; a priest's speech

from the pulpit which received widespread international coverage but none in Zimbabwe; an editorial attack on a book by Zapu leader, Dr Nkomo, which nobody here had read.

Musa Zimunya describes it as "information leaked by phrases".

Perhaps the most outspoken critic of all is writer, Dambudzo Marechera, whose prize-winning *House of Hunger* and once-banned *Black Sunlight*, have put him in the public eye. Outraged by any form of censorship, Marechera says that writers will be "forced to write anything that glorifies the socialist name."

"The rich are getting more powerful and richer, and the poor are getting poorer. Any writer worth his name cannot write about that. The publishers are afraid of the government attitude towards anything they publish which may or may not be considered patriotic."

He notes an eerie silence on biographies of the struggle which don't have "permission from a higher authority". Female ex-combatants are the "worst off", he says. Conspicuous by their absence from anthologies on the struggle or its literature, most have reverted to "working as secretaries or unofficially as prostitutes. I wonder why there is just total dead silence. Is our own tradition acting as a censorship device as far as women expressing themselves is concerned?"

Is the lack of information crippling our creativity? In a political framework, as university English lecturer, Dr Anthony Chennells put it: "Marxism demands that one examine a system if one has information about it. The basis is analytical. Without information one cannot be a Marxist."

Nevertheless, he added, a ruling party which is "concerned with getting the best for the masses" or whose aim is to create the "correct conscience", must impose censorship. "Ideology is simply the seeing of certain ideas within a given situation. Ideology always involves censorship."

Marechera cited the campaign against vagrants, prostitutes and squatters last year as a kind of censorship. "Most governments which claim to be revolutionary have tried to cleanse society." But at the cost of \$20 a night for a prostitute, Marechera maintains that it is not the povo who are taking advantage. "It's the ones with high salaries and one can guess who they are."

Marechera is acid about the hypocrisy towards sex and its close ally, power. "We are a very sexually active nation, but we try to hide that under the guise of an obscure national morality. I come across descriptions of the most harrowing sexual encounters but when I write about that in my novels, it is called obscene."

Contrary to the traditional arguments that censorship is necessary for the protection of children, Marechera argues that "we should tell our children how disgusting, utterly filthy life can be, otherwise we promote illusions that will be blown up and shattered."

Children learn more about divine love than about their secular, profane variety. "At mission schools where many Zimbabweans grow up, at one moment you have to live and breathe divine love and then go home and see total, uninhibited expressions of sex."

Marechera argues that "we are corrupting children into illusions rather than corrupting them out of illusions, which is a more positive idea. We are trying to do a Barbara Cartland on our kids."

Most children experiment by masturbating, "not even knowing what they are doing to themselves", or by finding prostitutes and ending up with venereal disease. For Marechera, sex is allied absolutely with power: money is power, money is sex. "When you have political power you are more or less on top of any opposition. In other words, you can get any woman at any time."

In a male chauvinist society where "the ultimate act is the fist, the woman knows she is going to lose if she resists or fights. Women vicariously fight back by getting money out of the men, because of course, we are now a money-orientated society."

In a society, then, where there are discrepancies between what it will allow and what it actually does, the censor must play an important part. This need not mean the intervention of the law, as in a board of censors, but simply so-called popular outrage that a

play like *Babamunini Francis*, for instance, should have the audacity to show a common social ailment, adultery. Musa Zimunya calls this outrage the "illiteracy of the educated".

Despite the fact that the censorship board has representatives from police, Information, Women's Affairs, Education, Youth Sport and Culture, Customs and Excise, there would appear to be so little interest in it that it gets on with its work. Most are functionaries, few luminaries of film or literature. And their work, with the notable exceptions and putting Germaine Greer and Jerzy Kosinski on the Suspect list, is routine routing of "pennyhorrible pornographic publications", as Mr Kingma calls them.

Whipping the censorship board is like flogging a dead horse: it is simply an adjunct of the law. If it draws the line on technicalities of sex against pornography or exploitation as against explanation, perhaps it is more an expression of Zimbabwean lethargy or the long history of the unseen censor that marks our attitudes. As Zimunya said: "The maturity of a nation should be measured by how much tolerance it can afford those of a different persuasion, a different opinion; how much it can accept its own mistakes and forgive."

The danger, as Chennels indicates, is that the "ultimate end of censorship is social conformity".

Perhaps censorship is simply, to borrow the phrase of Czech writer Milan Kundera, "organised forgetting. And, where a nation 'loses a sense of its past it loses itself'. Our censors ought to keep this in mind when they legislate and pontificate, and modify the present to direct our futures. □

FARM WORKERS DEMONSTRATE AGAINST ZCTU

Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 May 84 p 1

[Text] About a hundred members of the General Agriculture and Plantation Workers' Union of Zimbabwe (GAPWUZ) yesterday demonstrated in Harare against the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions accusing it of imposing an unpopular leadership on it.

The trade unionists, denouncing the ZCTU's "double standards," carried placards voicing their dissatisfaction with the way the ZCTU was handling their affairs.

The demonstrators stood at the entrances of ZCTU's offices in Pockets Building, Stanley Avenue, for several hours.

The deputy secretary-general of GAPWUZ, Cde Philip Munyanyi, said his union and the Zimbabwe Agriculture and Plantation Workers' Union (ZAWU) were supposed to hold a congress on Sunday to form one union but this had failed because the ZCTU had tried to impose some people on the yet to be formed union's executive.

The ZCTU chose the secretary-general of the Domestic and Allied Workers' Union, Cde Calton Moyo, who is also the ZCTU's administrative secretary, to stand for the secretary-general's post for the new union.

"We rejected this because Cde Moyo had been lobbying for support from domestic workers. How can he represent agricultural workers when he also represented domestic workers?" asked Cde Munyanyi.

Asked to comment, the secretary-general of ZCTU, Cde Abisha Kupfuma, said the umbrella trade union organisation had never tried to impose a leadership on agricultural workers nor supported Cde Moyo's election bid.

He added that Cde Moyo had told the congress that he had resigned from the Domestic and Allied Workers' Union two months ago.

Asked why he had felt it necessary to resign from one union and join another, Cde Moyo said he felt that there were more grievances in the agricultural industry than the domestic field and wanted to assist where he could.

Cde Kupfuma said it was not in the interests of ZCTU to impose leadership on any union but only to unite workers.

CSO: 3400/983



## ZIMBABWE

### BRIEFS

AID TO DISPLACED PEOPLE--About 46 000 displaced Mozambicans in Zimbabwe are to receive emergency food aid worth about \$860 000 over three months, the Food and Agriculture Organisation has announced. FAO director-general Mr Edouard Saouma said the aid was authorised by his organisation out of the resources of the World Food Programme. The Mozambicans are to receive maize, vegetable oil, beans, milk powder and sugar. The aid is part of a \$5 million grant announced on Wednesday. Displaced people in El Salvador and drought-affected people in Sudan are also to receive aid.--Ziana-Pana [Text] [Harare THE HERALD in English 4 May 84 p 3]

NEW MACHINERY FOR PLANT--New machinery worth more than \$750 000 was commissioned yesterday at Central African Cables by the Minister of State for Industry and Technology, Cde Kumbirayi Kangai. The Italian-manufactured large drum twist lay up and armouring machine is part of a \$9 000 000 plant modernisation programme which Cafca is implementing over five years. This acquisition brings to about \$3 000 000 the amount spent so far on the project with plants from Britain, Federal Germany and the United States already imported over the past year or so. Cde Kangai said the new projects were geared not only to meet the internal demand for cables but also the demand of the SADCC community. The company had exported cables worth \$1 400 000 in 1982. It had supplied electric cables to the Hwange power station, the National Railways of Zimbabwe electrification project and various others. [Text] [Bulawayo THE CHRONICLE in English 1 May 84 p 3]

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